The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 86. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

DON'T trade.

WATCH the polls.

HURRY up the tardy voters.

WATCH for repeaters to-day.

VOTE the whole ticket to-day.

LOOK sharp for bogus tickets.

HOLD the Fort for the whole ticket.

EXAMINE your ticket carefully before voting.

A VOTE for Democracy to-day, means a vote for national bankruptcy.

TAMMANY HALL, TILDEN and the Solid South form the Democratic trinity.

THE Congressional is not second in importance to the Presidential ticket.

REPUBLICANS should make it their business to see that no votes are lost to-day.

A VOTE for our Congressmen means a vote in favor of setting aside rebel claims.

LOOK well to our legislative ticket. We want no more Democratic rule and ruin at Harrisburg.

THE way to attend to business to-day so that it will pay is to go to the polls and secure the election of HAYES.

TILDEN'S frauds won't count up in New York to-day, as they did in 1868. Dear TWEED is not there, and the United States laws are in force.

COUNTRY first; business afterwards. See to it that nothing you can avoid interposes to prevent you from VOTING RIGHT and VOTING EARLY.

"IF you want business to prosper, wages to rise, employment to increase, vote for the safe, steady-going man of the people, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

PAUSE and think of the risks which would be run in the triumph of the solid South, and then vote for a Democratic candidate for Congress if you can.

IT IS too late now for further argument. The great duty now is to get out the vote. And every consideration of public interest and safety should inspire the utmost zeal.

HOPKINS and COCHRANE voted for a Democratic Free Trade Speaker. They will not have a chance to insult their Allegheny county constituents by such an action again.

LET every Republican vote early, and give to the cause a fair amount of honest work for the remainder of the day, and a victory which will bless our country for many years will be the sure result.

How can any patriotic and right-minded citizen stop to think of the perils of Confederate supremacy through a Solid South, and then deliberately vote to aid it by sending Democrats to Congress?

IT IS not surprising that the business classes throughout the North realize the dangers incident to the contest, and are doing their utmost to avert them by rallying to the support of the Republican candidates.

REPUBLICANS should not throw their votes away on Greenback or Prohibition tickets. The fight is a square one between Republicans and Democrats. Put your vote where it will tell. That is what the Democrats will do.

OF THE small men with whom Gov. TILDEN has been pleased to surround himself, he has certainly not been the greatest, and the best service which his fellow citizens can render him is to relegate him to that obscurity whence he ought never to have emerged.

HERE is the one supreme, unanswerable, decisive fact, that it is the attempted solid South on one side against the great body of the patriot States on the other. How can any intelligent, sober-minded patriot look that fact squarely in the face, and then throw himself on the side of the solid South?

VOTE EARLY. It is very cheering to find two or three hundred Republicans in line at the opening of the polls. If this sight could be seen at every poll in the State it would make a difference of thousands of votes. There is nothing which would more "strike terror to the souls" of the enemy than such an exhibition of earnestness, zeal and enthusiasm.

THE solid South favors free trade. Why? Because having a monopoly of the cotton growing business they do not need protection; therefore, they favor free trade for the purpose of enabling them to purchase their goods cheaper of the panper labor of Europe. TILDEN is a free trader. That is one of the reasons why he expects the vote of the solid South.

IT IS noticed that the travel from Kentucky to Indiana is just now unusually large. The theory is that Kentucky voters are wanted to carry Indiana for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. In this city strangers are putting in an appearance, and the frauds of the October elections are to be repeated if not defeated by vigilance at the polls. We are inclined to believe that repeaters will have a hard time of it.

FROM two different points of view the "solid South" is a menace to the national credit. The recognition of its claims to compensation would bankrupt the Treasury by doubling the debt, and drag down the North by heaping unsupportable burdens upon its taxpayers. If it fail to carry this point, the "solid South" will identify itself even more actively than now with the repudiating section of the Democratic party. HOPKINS and COCHRANE train with that crowd.

THE Democrats always look upon a rainy, dismal day as greatly to their advantage. Aside from the naturalness of the comparison between the weather and the party, there is too much truth generally in the claim. There are thousands of Republicans who stay from the polls if the weather is disagreeable, but it is to be hoped that the dark and gloomy prospects to the country in the event of TILDEN'S election will induce them, if necessary, to brave one day's disagreeable weather to save the country from many dark days Let the seal of condemnation be placed emphatically on the old rebel party now endeavoring to gain control by false pretensions.

TILDEN'S strength is in his laborious and shrewd political organization and management, and in his capacity to put campaign funds where they will do the most good. He himself relies mainly on that, and hence it is that he gives personal supervision to the Bureau of Correspondence, and does not intrust these affairs to the politicians. Were HAYES to venture to take charge of a canvass in his own behalf, and attempt to run it on the TILDEN plan, thousands of Republicans would refuse to vote for a candidate who sought the office with such assiduity. Perhaps the spectacle of an ambitious man stormping the Presidential office is pleasing to Democrats, but it has a most unpromising look in a reformer.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

Fraudulent Registration in New York and San Francisco.

Registration Papers Taken from Louisiana Negroes by Democrats.

A Legal Holiday in New York—Conference of Authorities.

NEW YORK, November 6.—To-morrow, being election day, is a legal holiday, and all banks, exchanges, courts and United States offices will be closed. The schools will not be opened till Wednesday morning, to-day being also a holiday for teachers and pupils. The Custom House will remain open to-morrow till half past 9 A. M. for the entrance and clearance of vessels. The mails will be closed at the Postoffice at 10 A. M.

The conference at the residence of Police Commissioner W. F. Smith betwe en Mayor Wickham, Corporation Counsel Whiting, Supervisor Davenport, United States Attorney, United States Marshal, police authorities, and others was not concluded until a late hour this morning, the object being to secure the most effective administration of the statutes governing elections. The United States Commissioner of Elections, the city authorities, Board of Police and United States officers are in full accord. The list of persons registered yesterday with a view of voting fraudulently is very long, and warrants have been put in the hands of the police officers for the arrest of any person who, having registered fraudulently, shall attempt to vote. United States officers will be properly assisted by the police authorities.

Guarding the Polls at Petersburg, Va

RICHMOND, Va., November 6.—The following order has been received by District Attorney Lewis:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1876.

To. M. L. Lewis, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia:

SIR.—Whereas I have reason to believe that offenses are likely to be committed within the above named judicial district against the provisions of chapter seven, title Crimes, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, you are, therefore, hereby requested and directed to attend at Petersburg, Va., on the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth days of November, current, for the purpose mentioned in section 1,988 of said Revised Statutes.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Judge Hughes, of the United States District Court, has also received a copy of the same order in relation to Petersburg matters.

The Absorbing Topic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—In the Executive Departments to-day only the merest routine work is being attended to; the election to-morrow is the absorbing topic. There is a very noticeable lack of Centennial visitors, and the Executive Mansion, which was crowded every day through the summer and autumn, is to-day comparatively deserted.

Registration Papers Taken From Louisiana Negroes by Democrats.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Monroe, La., says: Negroes coming here to vote are stopped by armed men and registration papers taken from them. The State Supervisor of Registration has been instructed to issue duplicates.

Intense Excitement in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—The excitement in Kentucky over the election is intense everywhere, though the State is certain for Tilden. The people in all parts manifest an unusual desire regarding the general result. The Republicans here had their final rally on Saturday night, and to-night the Democrats are holding meetings in every ward of the city. The betting is about even, Tilden, perhaps, being the favorite.

Fraudulent Registration in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The registration is unprecedented in view of the election to-morrow. Including those listed, there are over 55,000 names on the great register, and it is expected the city will cast 60,000 votes. Several people were held to answer to-day for fraudulent registration, and arrests are still being made. It is believed frauds will be pretty effectually suppressed. Preparations have been made for preserving order. Both parties express confidence in carrying the city and State.

Final Demonstration in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 6.—The campaign closed in this city to-night with a great demonstration by the Republicans, the largest procession ever known in the city. Franz Siegel addressed a large audience of Democrats at the Academy.

Chicago Ready for the Fray.

CHICAGO, November 6.—Dispatches from the Northwest indicate that both parties have been holding enthusiastic, and, despite the very unfavorable weather, well attended meetings, and that the campaign closes, as it has been conducted for the last two months, with great expectations of victory on either side. In the city betting on the general result is with the odds in favor of Hayes and on the result in New York in favor of Tilden. In some cases bets of 25,000 majority for Tilden in New York are reported to have been made even, and in others even bets are made on that State. The headquarters of the Republicans and Democrats presented an animated scene up to a late hour to-night, and everything betokens a heavy vote and a hard fight to-morrow. Seventy-nine out of ninety-four precincts in the city have reported the r registration, which is 55,822. Counting the others in the same ratio, it would make a total city registration of 67,007.

Pool-selling in New York.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The *Tribune* to-morrow says: Warrants were issued this afternoon against several of the parties engaged in pool-selling by Judge Kasmire, on oath of two men, James Kellinger and John Mahoney, who have been employed by the parties. They set forth that pools were run for the purpose of creating public sentiment, and that frauds of the worst character have been practiced upon the public.

The South Carolina View.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 6.—Both parties are holding their breath as the election draws near. If it passes without trouble it will be the result of great forbearance on both sides. The excitement is still at white heat, and is positively painful to the spectator. There has been a request made to the Mayor that no women be allowed near the polls on election day, as the Democrats charge that the black women are intensely bitter against black Democrats, and will throw stones and bring on a riot. The Democratic Committee report that the State, outside of Charleston county and the Sea Island, would elect Hampton, to-day over the report of a riot on James Island, but it has been proved that nobody was hurt. The blacks there are all armed, and have regular pickets patroling the island, fearing an attack from this city, and causing equal commotion among the blacks here. The Democratic committee circular contains these words: "Endure everything until after the election." The Democrats are specially indignant at the colored women, who constantly urge the men to stand firm. They charge the women with great indecency in the mode of the campaign, and say that if it were not for the action of the women, thousands of negroes would sell out and vote the Democratic ticket. There is a feverish atmosphere to-night, and some trouble is probable, no matter who is elected.

A Druggist's Mistake.

CINCINNATI, O., November 6.—Micajah T. Bailey, one of the oldest provision brokers of this city, died this noon, two hours after taking a dose of cyanite of pottassium, which had been substituted for prussiate of potassium by a druggist in the preparation of a prescription for the deceased. Mr. Bailey was seventy-two years of age, and father of David H. Bailey, at present United States Consul at Hong Kong.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 6.—The steamships Adriatic, City of Chester, State of Nevada and Somerset, from New York, have arrived out.

FARTHER POINT, November 6.—The steamship Corinthian, from Glasgow, has arrived.

Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, November 6.—There were six interments to-day from yellow fever. Adolph Gomm, of the firm of Gomm & Leffler, died to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian Army on a War Footing.

THE SERVIANS COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED.

Death of Cardinal Antonelli.

TURKEY.

The Peace Negotiations.

PARIS, November 6.—Private advices from Constantinople represent that negotiations are going on for a direct understanding between Turkey and Russia, which would render an European conference unnecessary.

LONDON, November 7.—The *Telegraph's* special says it is reported in political circles that Prince Gortschakoff has assented to England's proposal that the conference be held at Constantinople.

Relinquishing Captured Positions.

LONDON, November 7.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says the Porte, yielding to the demands of Russia, has agreed to relinquish the positions captured by the Turks since the night of October 31, hence the evacuation of Deligrad.

The *Post*, in a leader, announces that England has proposed a conference at Constantinople. The conference is summoned on the basis of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. The programme will be identical with Lord Derby's peace proposal. The powers participating will be required to pledge themselves to renounce selfish objects of territorial aggrandizement.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch confirms the foregoing announcement.

The Servian Army Disorganized.

LONDON, November 7.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Pariatchin reports that the Servian army can hardly be said to exist. It is utterly disorganized. The roads are covered with snow. Fugitives and soldiers are dying like rotten sheep.

RUSSIA.

The Trial of Dr. Strausberg.

MOSCOW, November 6.—The jury in the Strausberg and Moscow Commercial Loan Bank trial found Dr. Strausberg, Handen, Poljanski and Toumacha guilty. Other persons accused were acquitted. Sentence will be pronounced to-day. The number of persons accused was very large. Seventeen members of the council of the Moscow Commercial Bank were charged with having presented fictitious reports for 1873 and 1874. Two directors were accused also of having accepted bribes from Strausberg to the amount of 1,500,000 roubles without sufficient security, and of having published in the newspapers a false balance sheet up to October 1st, 1875, and fifteen members of the council were charged with having either by negligence or connivance facilitated these and other similar transactions.

The Army on a War Footing.

LONDON, November 7.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is certain that Russia is preparing for new, or at least serious. Russian officials who have hitherto been anxious to deny all military preparations now maintain that the whole army is on a war footing. The Russian frankness may possibly be by command.

LONDON, November 7.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin reports that Dr. Strausberg has been sent to perpetual banishment from Russia.

ITALY.

Death of Cardinal Antonelli.

LONDON, November 6.—A dispatch from Rome announces the death of Cardinal Antonelli. The same dispatch reports Cardinal Constantine Patrizi, Vicar General of the Pope, dying.

ROME, November 6.—Monsignor V. Vannutli, Under Secretary of State, has been appointed *successor ad interim* of the late Cardinal Antonelli.

LONDON, November 7.—The *Times'* dispatch from Rome says Cardinal Antonelli was transacting business with the Pope on Sunday, when he was seized with a severe attack of pain in the chest. He was immediately carried to his apartments. He refused to believe that death was approaching. At last he consented to receive the sacraments, but was unable to swallow. He expired at 7:15 on Monday morning, shortly after sending a message to the Pope asking for his blessing and imploring pardon for all the faults he might have committed during his administration. The fortune left by the Cardinal will be divided among the members of his family. His fine collections of gems, antiquities and works of art are bequeathed to the Vatican museum.

GERMANY.

The Eastern Question.

BERLIN, November 6.—Minister Von Bulow, Chief of the Foreign Office of the Empire, in a speech before the Reichstag today on the Eastern question, declared that the affairs of Turkey were not likely to affect Germany, directly or indirectly. The policy of the Government was that Germany should always remain a firm bulwark of peace.

FRANCE.

The Duty on Saltings.

HAVRE, November 6.—The merchants of this city dealing in salt provisions have petitioned the Senate to abolish the duty of 4 per cent. which was added in 1874 to the duty of foreign saltings. This petition especially refers to saltings from America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gold for America.

LONDON, November 7.—The American coin to the amount of $25,000 was withdrawn from the bank yesterday for New York.

CUBA.

Spanish Reinforcements.

HAVANA, November 6.—One thousand troops arrived here from Spain on Saturday

A PROMINENT CONVERT.

One of the Leading Business Men of Akron, Ohio, Declares for Hayes and Wheeler—Why He Takes This Step.

AKRON, November 6.—Lewis Miller, President of the agricultural works of C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, Ohio, and President of the Akron Iron Company, and superintendent of the large mower and reaper works of Aultman, Miller & Co., in this place, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Miller is a Republican, but has differed with the Republican party on its financial policy, and had intended voting for Cooper, but the other issues which have been thrown into the canvass have caused him to take this step, believing it to be unsafe at this time to do anything that would place the control of the Government in the hands of the Democrats, to be controlled by the people of the States lately in rebellion against the lawfully constituted authorities of the nation. This makes the prominent business men of Akron nearly a unit for Hayes.

The Hoosier State.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 6.—The outlook is bright for a grand Republican victory to-morrow. The lowest estimates put the State down for Hayes and Wheeler by 5,000 majority.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, A. M., November 7, 1876.

The Ohio and upper Mississippi rivers will continue rising.

BROWNSVILLE, November 6, 1876.

River 4 feet 1 inch, and stationary. Weather rainy; thermometer 54 at 7 P. M.

CAIRO, Ill., November 6, 1876.

River 2 feet 8 inches, and rising. Weather cool and rainy.

LOUISVILLE, November 6, 1876.

Cool and clear. Up—Tom Means, Ironton; Robson, Mitchell and Glasgow, Cincinnati; Iron Mountain, Pittsburgh. Down—Arlington, New Orleans. River—5 feet 3 inches in the canal.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6, 1876.

Arrived—W. P. Schenck, Cincinnati. No departures. Cool and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, November 6, 1876.

The river is 5 feet 5 inches, and rising. Cloudy and cool. Arrived—Hudson, Wheeling.

ST. LOUIS, November 6, 1876.

Arrived—Kinney, Peoria; Arrow and barges, lower river; Atlantic and barges, New Orleans. Departed—War Eagle, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Barnard and barges, Pittsburgh; Lady Lee, Peoria. The river has risen 3 inches. The weather is clear and cool.

LITTLE ROCK, November 6, 1876.

Weather cool and pleasant. The river ralsted one inch; 16 inches by the gauge.

EVANSVILLE, November 6, 1876.

It rained during the night; clear this evening and cool; mercury 56 to 48, and falling. River 7 feet 10 feet and falling. Port cleared—Up—Red Cloud, 2; Florence Lee, 3; Idlewild, 4, Maggie Smith, 7; Grey Eagle, 10; John L. Rhoads, 10-30; Evansville, 4:30; Dick Johnson, 6:45. Business pretty active. The Woodward lies over till morning.

CAIRO, November 6, 1876.

Arrived—A. C. Donnelly, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Maude, Vicksburg, 7. River 13 feet 4 inches and rising. Clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, November 6, 1876.

River rose 14 inches; 9 feet 5 inches. Weather clear; there was a heavy rain and thunder storm last night; maximum thermometer 62. Arrived—Parker, Cincinnati; Helena, St. Louis; Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Silenos, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, St. Louis.

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

The Effects of the October Elections—Repeating and Other Frauds to Be Guarded Against—Democrats Who Dislike Tilden—Independents and Liberals for Gov. Hayes.

COLUMBUS, November 6.—Everything indicates a majority of not less than twenty and possibly thirty thousand for Hayes and Wheeler in Ohio. The Democrats have lost heart since their Waterloo in October, while the Republicans have correspondingly gained in pluck and confidence. There will be a renewal in the large cities in the State of attempts at repeating and other frauds on the part of the Democrats, but the Republicans will be more energetic and vigilant than ever in protecting the ballot-box against these attempts, and in securing a fair and honest vote. Although the external manifestations of political excitement have greatly subsided since the October election, there is no abatement of deep and earnest feeling among the people, and should the weather be favorable a larger aggregate vote will probably be polled than in October, though the straight Democratic vote may be several thousands less. There is a full Cooper and Cary electoral ticket in the field, and it is likely to receive the support of a very considerable body who dislike Tilden as they are wedded to greenback theories. Nine-tenths of the Liberals, including the independent Germans, will vote for Gov. Hayes, as will also a considerable number of anti-Tilden Democrats. Ohio may be expected to send good tidings to Republicans throughout the country to-morrow.

OUR GREAT STATE TO-DAY.

The Campaign in Pennsylvania—The Work of Preparation Complete—A Handsome Majority for Hayes and Wheeler.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—The information from all parts of the State is full and complete, and shows the most conclusive reasons for absolute confidence that the State will give a handsome majority for Hayes and Wheeler. There was never a better prospect before the opening of the polls that the State would give a decisive Republican result than there is this year. The feeling throughout the State is more intense than at any time since the close of the war, and Republicans are impatiently waiting for time to vote. There will be no indifference, and no staying from the polls. There is no room for doubt as to the result; the majority is the only matter of conjecture. The prospect now is that there will be a Republican majority outside the city of Philadelphia, and the State as a whole, including this city, may be depended upon to give the Hayes and Wheeler ticket from twenty thousand upward.

Accident to Rev. Matt. Carpenter.

CHICAGO, November 6.—Rev. Matt. Carpenter met with a serious accident here to-day. While stepping into a carriage to go to Racine to fill an engagement to speak, he slipped and fell back on the sidewalk, the back of his head striking on the curb stone. An artery was ruptured by the concussion, which is still bleeding, but it is not considered dangerous.

No Chance for Female Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—In the matter of the application of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood for admission to practice as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice announced as the decision of the Court that none but men are admitted to practice before it as attorneys and counsellors.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Gordon, and Woodward.)

H. W. Williams et al. executors, vs. City of Pittsburgh. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Argued by Burgwin for plaintiff in error and Bigelow and L. B. Duff contra.

Bloomer's appeal and appeal of Sproul and wife. Certiorari to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued together by Shinn and Fuller for plaintiff in error, and Hamilton contra.

McGary and wife vs. Pentecost. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Shinn and Skinner for plaintiff in error, and Over contra.

DECISIONS.

Decisions were rendered yesterday in the following cases:

Wm. M. Cooper et al. vs. Martin Best. Error to the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Affirmed by the Chief Justice.

Samuel Fry and wife vs. Thos. Ray. Error to the Common Pleas of Indiana county. Affirmed by the Chief Justice.

John D. Roddy vs. Adam Shiers, administrator. Error to the Common Pleas of Somerset county. Affirmed by the Chief Justice.

Appeal of Lloyd, Huff & Watt from the decree distributing proceeds of sale of A. B. Bair's real estate. Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Decree affirmed by the Chief Justice.

Fred. Kreager et al. vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Common Pleas of Somerset county. Affirmed by the Chief Justice.

Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Co. vs. Allegheny National Bank. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Affirmed by the Chief Justice.

Appeals of H. D. Norton, assignee, etc., and H. P. Laird, guardian, etc., from the decree of the Common Pleas of Westmoreland, distributing the proceeds of the sale of real estate of Hugh Carrigan, deceased. Decree affirmed and appeals dismissed by the Chief Justice.

S. Brians & Co. vs. D. J. Horner et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Somerset county. Affirmed by the Chief Justice.

William H. Mechling et al. vs. Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Affirmed by the Chief Justice.

Green, assignee of Mundorf, a bankrupt, vs. Chas. A. Arbuthnot. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Affirmed by the Chief Justice.

Appeal of James A. Hutchinson, in re estate of Wm. Wilkins, deceased. Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at the cost of the appellant. Opinion by the Chief Justice. Justices Sharswood and Paxson dissent.

Monocacy Bridge Company vs. American Iron Bridge Manufacturing Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Berks county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Gordon.

Geo. Findley vs. Mayor, Controller and Treasurer of Pittsburgh, and Jared M. Brush & Co. Appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Gordon, as follows:

"Whilst we are not prepared to take the same view of the facts in this case, as did the learned Judge of the court below, in that we think the allegations of fraud, charged against N. Snyder & Co., in a former contract with the city are not sustained, yet we must adopt his final conclusion as the proper one. We have ruled in the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* N. Snyder & Co. vs. Mitchel *et al.* and the city of Pittsburgh, argued at the same time with this case, that the act of Assembly imposed upon the city authorities, duties, in awarding the contract in controversy, which were not merely ministerial, but deliberative and discretionary, that as a consequence, the writ of *mandamus* would not lie to compel them to award the contract to N. Snyder & Co., who were the lowest bidders. That the city authorities having perhaps indiscreetly, but not corruptly, proceeded to the performance of the duty with which they were charged by the statute, the matter was put beyond our reach. It is obvious, therefore, that it would be utterly incongruous for us to do in this case what we refused to do in the former one. For it is to be observed that the prayer in the petition for the *mandamus* and that in the bill in this case are substantially the same. Were we, under such conditions, to reverse the Court below, and issue the process prayed for, we would bring about the same result which we refused to permit by the writ of *mandamus*. Had there been fraud exhibited in awarding the contract, involving in this controversy, we might have come to a different conclusion; but under the circumstances, as they have been presented to us, we must decline to interfere with the Common Pleas. The decree is affirmed at the cost of the appellant.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* Snyder & Co. vs. Mayor, Councils and Treasurer of Pittsburgh. Common Pleas No. 1. Judgment affirmed; opinion by Gordon.

Theodore Wilson vs. Henry Brown. Error to the Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Order of Common Pleas making absolute the rule to show cause reversed, at the cost of defendant, and the rule discharged. Opinion by Woodward. Mercur dissents.

Sacques, Cloaks and Dolmans.

New patterns. The largest and finest assortment west of New York City to be had at F. H. Eaton & Co.'s, No. 25 Fifth avenue, near Market, Pittsburgh. Prices very low.

Buy the

"Chilson Furnace." "Wellman's Reflector Grate."

THE DIVORCE LAWS.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association Discusses the Christian Law in Relation to Civil Law—Action Relative to the Death of Drs. Howard and Jacobus.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Evangelical Ministerial Association was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. Templeton occupied the chair and Rev. N. B. C. Comingo acted as secretary.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, Rev. C. E. Felton, of Christ M. E. church, and Rev. W. R. Thomas were elected members of the Association.

Dr. A. Williams, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the death of Dr. W. D. Howard, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., late pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of this city, and a member of this association, has finished his course and departed to be with Christ. Therefore;

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother in the loss of one beloved and reverenced as a husband and father; to the church of which he was the esteemed pastor for so long a period, in the severing of ties of affection which the fellowship of years had rendered unusually strong and tender; and that we as an association desire hereby to express and permanently record our high appreciation of Dr. Howard as a Christain man and minister, and our gratitude to God for the grace bestowed upon us in the gift to the community of so eminent a representative of the gospel of Christ.

A. WILLIAMS,
J. J. MURRAY,
B. F. WOODBURN.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Clark, Rev. J. N. Boyle, and Rev. Dr. Woodburn were appointed a committee to take suitable action in reference to the death of Dr. Jacobus.

The question for discussion, viz: "The Christian Law of Divorce and Its Relations to the Civil Law," was then taken up. Dr. Aaron Williams opened the discussion by reading a well prepared essay upon the subject. It gave evidence of erudition, and careful research on the subject, but no positive opinions were expressed further than giving Scriptural law and Christian usage. The Bible gives but one reason distinctly for a divorce, that is adultery. In support of this several passages were quoted. The Christian Church has generally accepted the Scriptures as being explicit on this point. It has been held by some, and is given in the Westminster Confession, that desertion is sufficient ground for divorce. The speaker admitted that while there are some passages in the Scripture that would seem to warrant a divorce for that cause, they do not go far enough to warrant the marriage of either of the divorced parties. The civil law of divorce was next discussed at length by the essayist and severe disapprobation of the modern law laws of some States expressed. Milton's exhaustive treatise upon the subject concluded his exhaustively quoted, and author by saying: "Milton goes on to prove that his exposition of the whole subject has been the received doctrine of the church in the days of the primitive fathers, and of the imperial Roman law, as approved by Ambrose, Jerome, Augustin and other great leaders of the church in those ages; also by the Greek Church in all periods of its history; also by the Reformers generally, and others eminent in the church, so that this now cannot be denounced as new, or of licentious tendency, but rather the contrary, as removing a great temptation to licentiousness, which is found in the forbidding of divorces which ought to take place."

The rigid church law which allows no divorce at all, or for only one cause, was shown to be derived from the canon law, which regards marriage as a sacrament, and therefore indissoluble except by special dispensation of heaven.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the essay, the ministers generally discussed the subject.

Rev. Dr. Fisher said that Paul's writings were the cause of great differences of opinion among commentators. But the main question is whether a person divorced has a right to marry again. He had yet to see but one ground of divorce carrying with it the privilege of marrying again, viz., adultery.

Prof. Crane regarded the marriage obligation as a strictly moral one. He thought there was also involved that is positive about it; that is capable of adjustment according to circumstances. He held that as long as the civil law did not trample upon the moral law it should be respected.

Another gentleman considered the question one of the most practical that had come before the Association for some time. There were many intricate points involved in it. Were the law was, should the church say it was wrong for a divorced person to be married again, unless the divorce was for adultery. If such a person were to come before the speaker for information, he would refer him to the Bible for the answer.

Rev. Henderson said that as in the Old Testament there was evidence that God winked at certain evils, so also it is to be presumed that in the New Testament some passages may be construed in the same way. Many of the followers of Christ were associated with heathen women when they were under no civil obligations to support, and could turn them out at any time, and they would have no redress. The Apostles, therefore, were not inclined to be too rigorous. If a woman applies for a divorce on the grounds of cruelty, the court requires evidence of specific instances before the judges grant a decree. Is it, then, for the church to say that it is wrong? Is it better to acknowledge the civil law, for fear of making matters worse.

Rev. Williams gave it as his opinion that the hardness of heart mentioned in the Old Testament, meant cruelty, and that it was for the relief of woman that Moses made the provision that he did.

Rev. Dr. Scovel said that one advantage of these discussions was that they showed how much they were needed. The Christian law of marriage is at the very foundation of society. What harm may come from ill-assorted marriages is infinitesimal compared to the good resulting from the maintenance of the law. The speaker instanced three cases in which he had given advice against a divorce, and he had never regretted it. God gives ways to bear, and frequently great good is done by enduring and suffering. The speaker mentioned the difference in the divorce laws in the different States, and mentioned that the looseness of some of the laws made Christians a scorn to Roman Catholic States. They (Catholics) say that such is to be expected of the followers of Luther, who left monkery to be married. The Catholics are right, the speaker said, and their example should be followed. In practice, the speaker would rather lose his right hand than marry a person who had been divorced for any other cause than adultery. Some of the ministers say the Westminister confession allows them to do it. It would not allow him; he goes to the Book, which is a higher and a brighter light.

Prof. Crane agreed with the strictest views expressed, but he doubted if a couple, one of whom had been divorced, came to him at night with a license—where there is a license law—thereby showing that the divorce was legal, if he had a right to go back of the action of the civil law.

Rev. Murray said he would not receive a couple into his church, if he thought they were living in adultery.

Dr. Scovell said the Westminster Confession allows divorce for desertion, yet he would believe a person married after such divorce guilty of adultery. Still he would defer to the couple's interpretation of the Scripture.

Some further discussion in which no material points were advanced was had, and then the business of considering a question for the next meeting was taken up. One member suggested that it be "Should a man whose wife has been guilty of adultery apply for a divorce?" It was finally decided, however, to adopt this question: "How far Shall Civil Authority be employed to Correct Immorality—such as Intemperance, Profanity, &c.?"

Dr. Jennings was appointed to open the discussion, and the meeting adjourned.

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STATE NEWS.

WORK at the Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, has been suspended for the present.

WATERMAN & BRAVER, of Danville, are shipping a large quantity of pig iron which they have sold abroad.

A VALUABDE mine of baryta has been discovered near Fort Littleton. It is said there is a big fortune in it for somebody.

STEWART & MATTSON, of Philadelphia, hardware manufacturers, are receiving numerous orders from Germany for locks.

THE Pennsylvania Iron Works, Danville, have lighted up sixteen puddling furnaces and started the rail mill, with a prospect of running all winter.

IT is rumored that a portion of the new mill of the Phœnix Iron Company, of Phœnixville, will be turned into a nail mill, and the remainder into a wire mill.

BURNHAM, BARRY, WILLIAMS & CO. (Baldwin Locomotive Works), Philadelphia, have recently increased their working force by taking on 300 to 400 additional hands.

A NEWLY discovered semi-bituminous coal mine, near Cove Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Dauphin county, Pa., promises an abundant supply of coal in a very short time.

THE Adams Express agent at Hollidaysburg has been discharged, and it is said that the company has commenced criminal action against him, charging that he is a defaulter to a considerable amount.

"LONE STAR COLONY" is the name of a company forming in the vicinity of Altoona to go to Texas. A large tract of land has been selected on the line of the International Railroad, seventy-five miles from Palestine.

THE Williamtown Colliery, located forty miles north of Harrisburg, Pa., it is claimed, ships more coal to market than any colliery in this country. Last year it worked steadily through the whole year, and produced 298,878 tons.

A DISINTERESTED person thus speaks of Hon. John M. Thompson, of Butler: "He is the most popular man in Butler county, but a great many lawyers don't like him because he gives too much legal advice to poor people for nothing."

AN Allentown paper says the Phœnix Iron Works have just shipped a large chilled iron roll, weighing about 4,000 pounds, to Alexandra, Hutchinson & Co., whose works are about seventy miles from Paris, France. These gentlemen are in the rubber business, and found that it was impossible to procure the roll either in France or England.

PERSONAL.

***Leon, the minstrel, was once a choir boy in Trinity, New York.

***Maj. W. C. Cook's form showed to good advantage yesterday when his clothing became thoroughly saturated [illegible] Long, of [illegible] to arrest a [illegible].

***Rev. Norman W[illegible] a call to St. Stephens [illegible] Sewickley, vice Rev. Geo[illegible] ed.

***Frank Gowan is fooling a[illegible] ing lizard tracks in the old Red S[illegible] of Westmoreland. How about the [illegible] veris?

***Dr. Palmer, of the *Leader*, has gone to to the Centennial. He chose seeing the big show rather than staying to exercise the sacred right of a sovereign.

***John Stewart is the engineer who drove No. 9 from Dennison to Pittsburgh, ninety-three miles in one hundred and sixteen minutes. That beats Schurz's ride.

***Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, editor of the *South Western Christian Advocate*, has been the guest of his relative, Chief Hartzell, for several days, left for his home in St. Louis, yesterday. He is a voter, and never allows an opportunity to pass.

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

Uppers, Findings and Shoemakers' Tools, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

The Hayes and Wheeler Lambs.

Those extra fat Lambs that were shown in the procession will be for sale at Stall No. 22, Allegheny market, this morning. The choicest of the season and cannot be surpassed. G. W. EVENS.

Star Button Fasteners

for family use, for putting on Buttons on Shoes or Clothing. Price 25 cents per box, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

J. O. Flower,

Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

Elegant Parlor Suits,

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices, at J

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅛

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼@109⅝.

GIVE no credence to election day stories or rumors, but vote the straight Republican ticket.

NEVER swap horses in crossing a stream. Do not trade votes to-day, but vote the full Republican ticket.

THE parade yesterday looks very much like 10,000 majority for the Republican ticket in Allegheny county.

STAND firmly up to the county ticket. All our county nominations are excellent, and should be fully sustained.

A SOLID SOUTH should be met by a [illegible] for Hayes, morning and [illegible]. [illegible] the time to meet it.

MERCHANTS, see that your clerks and employes vote to-day. Furnish them tickets, give them time, and help them to vote right.

WHEN the battle is over, may your conscience be easy. In order to this do your duty to-day. Vote the solid Republican ticket.

CAST no complimentary votes to-day. No Democrats, once elected, will compliment you by voting favorably to your political views.

DO NOT be deceived by bogus tickets to day. Get your ballots from known and reliable Republican sources, and thus make sure they are right.

IF you know of a doubtful character in your voting precinct, be sure to watch for him, and challenge his vote. It is your duty to prevent fraud.

CRISIS periods need to be firmly and rightly met. Suffepends on our action to-and good or bad action be right.

CONGRESS is equally important with the Presidency. Don't fail to vote for ERRETT and BAYNE. You never need fear their voting to pay Southern war claims.

TILDEN and Treason. HAYES and Union. Such were their attitudes during the war, and they stand [illegible]. No patriot can doubt as to how he should vote.

REMEMBER that our Legislative ticket is of great importance. Pennsylvania does not covet the disgrace of another Democratic House. Stand by Republican candidates.

GOVERNOR HAYES' letter accepting the Presidential nomination, has been reprinted in the leading newspapers at the East as a most valuable campaign document. It does not suffer by age.

PATRIOTISM and treason were never more directly face to face than now. Democratic success means rebel ascendancy; and a Republican triumph means an honest, patriotic, solid Government. Vote for HAYES and WHEELER.

THE evidence developed in the fraudulent tax receipt cases in Philadelphia connect MCGOWAN, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, with the affair. He, MARCUS and JOSEPHS, were held for court in $5,000 each.

SITTING BULL proves a troublesome customer,—he and his braves making large demands on General MILES, and then, on refusal, threatening fight. Of this, he got enough at the time, being severely punished by our troops. He is, however, on the war path, but abandoned by several of his allies.

TILDEN has made a campaign of schemes and frauds. He has wrecked every railroad he ever laid hands upon, and if he is President by schemes and frauds, what will he owe the people? Will it not be the most natural thing in the world to wreck the Government? A wrecker is very apt to follow his occupation.

THE closing ceremonies of the Centennial have been definitely arranged. President GRANT taking part in them. The great show is to be certainly closed on the 10th, and will be closed with ceremonies expressive of the universal gratification at its success. It had a weary struggle in the early period of its career, but a wonderful success at the last.

HAYES is the real Civil Service Reformer. He says, in his letter of acceptance on this subject, "the true rule that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office," will be enforced instead of the rule "that party services are to be chiefly considered. * * The officer should be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character remains untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory." This is real Civil Service Reform.

THE death of Cardinal ANTONELLI is announced. His decease has been anticipated for several days past, and is not a matter of surprise. We have already alluded to his eminent ability as a financier and statesman, and his long continuance in office as the Pope's Prime Minister. He was a man of great ability, and he filled a diversified *role* in the Pope's service. Not only did he act as his Secretary of State, for home and abroad, but he managed the ecclesiastical policy of the Church. It was he who originated and managed the Ecumenical Council, which declared the infallibility of the Pope. He held the confidence of the Pope through a long and remarkable career, and his death will prove a great loss to him.

THE European war cloud is not wholly dissipated by the arrangement for an armistice, as trouble is already foreshadowed in the demand put forward by Russia, that the Turks shall retire to the Servian frontier, thus losing the advantages of the hard fighting they have had. The Turks will resist this, and a direct issue will thus be made with Russia. The latter power evidently would not object to a war with Turkey, if it could be so managed that she could retain the sympathy and good will of Europe. But her sudden threat of war, in the event of Turkey not agreeing promptly to the armistice, has had the effect of showing that Austria is at least jealous, as that power has indicated an inclination to support Turkey, because Russia acted independently of the other powers. Russia doubtless has her own points to make, and these may require time. But there is no good reason to think that the war danger is wholly averted.

THERE is fair prospect for the maintenance of solid prices in the English wheat market. The leading Liverpool grain circular says: With continued fine weather, favorings the labors of husbandry, the British grain markets are still scantily supplied with wheat, the value of which remains unaltered. The foreign trade is at the same time more steady after the recent slight depression, and activity has been partially resumed. It is now understood that, an armistice having been agreed upon by Turkey and Servia, the influence of war anticipations will not have the effect, as of late, of exciting speculation, but, as the stock taking at the close of the month shows that the short supplies coming since September 1 have resulted in a material reduction in the quantities in granary, there appears a fair element for steadiness at current rates. At Liverpool we have 204,000 quarters less in store now than on August 31, and our local consumption, with the outgoings to the interior and elsewhere, make the average in the interval of 70,000 quarters per week.

THE movement in the French Assembly at Versailles, to amnesty Communists, is practically a following of the policy of the Republicans in this country,—that of treating conquered enemies generously and forgivingly. President MACMAHON evidently did not desire to go so far as the Assembly did, and there are rumors that the Ministry will resign. Our course and experience in the matter of amnesty has not been of the most satisfactory character, but we went farther than the French propose, as yet, to do. We did not exile any persons, on account of treason, nor were any but leaders in the rebellion called on to endure the confiscation of their property. We soon gave them the franchise, and opened to them the way to office. All this has been met by the grossest ingratitude. Evidently some fears of similar treatment are entertainment by the French Ministry, who wished to go slower than the Assembly. It is a remarkable step in the right direction for the French to take, and we hope it may be followed by a better spirit on the part of the recipients, than have been our acts of kindness to the rebels.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is practically a Democratic paper, its stock being owned by Democrats, and its editor being intensely hostile to the Republican party. Yet under the pressure of direct questions, it says this of Governor HAYES: To begin with Governor HAYES has a stainless reputation. His most zealous partisan opponent, in ransacking that political limbo whence are brought so many things that are fatal to the hopes of aspiring statesmen, has found naught which partisan ingenuity could pervert into a just aspersion upon the private character or official record of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. The few slanderous shafts that have been aimed against him have glanced harmlessly from the armor of a character tried and not found wanting. In domestic life, a brave model; in public life[illegible] of Congress he [illegible] scholar and [illegible] wished [illegible] right, and always [illegible] cordance with his conv[illegible] gubernatorial chair [illegible] distinction [illegible] with dignity and propriety. There may be abler men than RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, but there are none more upright.

VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET.

The duty of every Republican to-day, if he is sincerely in favor of the triumph of Republican principles is to vote the whole ticket from President down. The importance of the Presidential and Congressional tickets should not be allowed to overshadow the Senatorial, Legislative and County tickets. At this time, we want to mass the party in solid column against all enemies, and there should not be the slightest break anywhere. We want to have a Republican Legislature next time, and thus redeem our State from the evil effects of Democratic rule. We allowed the Democrats to get control of the House once and that experiment cannot safely be repeated. See to it then that your Senatorial and Representative ticket polls the full Republican vote. And the same advice can be given in reference to the candidates for local offices. The ticket is a good one. It has been selected with care, and is deserving of the hearty support of every Republican. Let the "State of Allegheny" then to-day put herself on record in favor of the full Republican ticket.

THE PARADE.

Despite the disagreeable character of the day yesterday, the Republican procession was the grandest display of the year. It embodied representatives from all departments of life, and every form of material interest. Manufacturers, merchants, tradesmen, workingmen, and the professions were represented in one of the largest processions ever marshaled in our city. It told plainer than could ordinary utterance, that the people are aroused, and that they appreciate the importance of the pending campaign. Tardy as the awakening has been, it has come at last, and fully and completely. It is one of those cases where the people have calmly looked on, through much of the canvass, to see what the rival parties had to say; and when once they had all the facts before them, aroused to meet the issue. Had the day been clear and bright, the vastness of the parade would have impressed the Democracy with a feeling of despair. As it is, they probably realize the utter hopelessness of their struggle in Allegheny county. Not only will our electoral ticket be carried by a large majority, but our Congressional and Legislative candidates, and county ticket will be as certainly carried through.

Our friends deserve great credit for their splendid turn out. Particularly do those from the surrounding country districts, within the county deserve the greatest praise. They were promptly on hand, and bore a creditable part in the parade. We have, thus, completed the display part of the canvass. Now comes the close, solid work. We hope, in the time that remains, that the most rigid faithfulness will be observed in the further duties that are before us. These are, to be at the polls, and to put in there a day of earnest effort. Vote, and see that your neighbors do the same. Protect the unwary from fraudulent tickets. Preserve the weak from persuasion, or undue influence of any kind. Challenge improper or doubtful voters. Protect, so far as possible, the purity of the ballot box. This done, and there is no fear as to the result. The parade was a splendid success,—supplement it with further and complete success at the polls.

THE DECISIVE DAY.

The work of the canvass is over, and this is the day of destiny. The decisions made, and votes cast, will determine whether the Republic is to go forward to the full development of liberty, or backward to the spirit of slavery. No American citizen ever cast a more important vote than he will to-day. If TILDEN should be elected, we have grave fears for the permanency of the Republic. The South does not wish to perpetuate the Union. It would be glad to have the power to rifle the treasury, and then secede,—leaving $5,000,000,000 of debt resting on the North. The peril of the situation cannot be too strongly feared. No man who loves his country can afford to be careless or lethargic at this time. He should vote,—and that for the Republican ticket. He should see that his neighbor votes right. He should be at the polls to prevent fraudulent voting. The purity of the ballot is our only safety this year. The frantic efforts of the Democracy to perpetrate frauds should condemn them in the eyes of all honest men. The Republican party expects every man to do his duty.

As to candidates, TILDEN stands convicted of doings dishonorable and dishonest. In the war, he was bitterly disloyal. HAYES is pure as a man, was a soldier in the war, and has lived purely, and has a record above reproach. Which would give us the more honest Government? HENDRICKS has a record of the same general type as TILDEN'S, while WHEELER stands forth a pure and noble man. In our local tickets we claim the same general advantages. RUSSELL ERRETT and Colonel BAYNE are loyal Republicans, fully in sympathy with our spirit and teachings, and will honestly represent us in Congress. In the nature of things, it is impossible that they should do otherwise than stand by the most ultra sections of their party. The fact that Mr. HOPKINS voted to amnesty DAVIS, and to repeal the Supervisor law, proves that he will stand by his party in its worst measures. Then both he and COCHRANE voted for KERR, a Free Trader, for Speaker, thus giving their influence toward free trade committees and legislation. MORRISON, thus made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported to the House a most infamous free trade bill, believed to have been drawn up in London, in favor of our industrial enemies. Vote for ERRETT and BAYNE. So of our Legislative ticket. We cannot afford to send a Democratic United States Senator to supplement WALLACE. Vote for all our candidates for the Legislature. Let the county ticket also be firmly supported. In brief, let us present an unbroken front. Vote the full ticket. In doing this you will render your country service, such as our soldiers rendered on the field of battle during the war.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

The Picturesque Beauty of Rare Old Hildesheim.

A Few Raptures About a New Old Town, and an Attempt at Guide-book Literature, Including a Biographical Digression on the Subject of St. Berneward.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

BREMEN, October 25, 1876.

There can hardly be anything more utterly novel to an untraveled American than his first view of an old town that still preserves some of its mediæval characteristics. Time and custom wear off this delicious freshness of the sensation, and for this reason, I think, it is that to so many Americans landing at Liverpool, Chester, being the first antique looking place, and the first walled town, stands out in their memory with more boldness of relief than other and perhaps more worthy towns. In the same way those travelers who come by one of the German steamers, get their first glimpses of mediævalism in Hamburg or Bremen. The admiration of old fashions in architecture, carpentery and decorations is *a la mode* now; and everybody goes to Antwerp and Nuremberg as a matter of course, and goes into real or feigned raptures over the pictures of Rubens or the carvings and modelings [illegible] Kraft, [illegible] eye of the lover [illegible] Beauty, and which [illegible] with tourists or [illegible] moth hot[illegible] Brue[illegible] well known, though [illegible] of ten travelers, nine [illegible] is famous for laces and [illegible] go there accordingly, to one [illegible] that one of the greatest paintings in the world is at Ghent, which is one of the most picturesque as well as most historically interesting cities in Europe. It is a real luxury, after strolling through the crooked streets, amid the queer and ancient houses which fill one's mind with memories of the past grandeur and potency of the city, to at last come into the presence of that great picture. To sit at one's ease before it and gaze at the gorgeous colors, as fresh and brilliant now as at the time when those three marvellous Van Eyck's first applied them to the canvass. That was a great secret of their's which pondered their pictures time defying, and to which we owe the fact that this Adoration of the Lamb, their greatest work, has come down to us in all its pristine freshness.

RAMBLING AMONG THE PICTURESQUE.

But it is not of Ghent that I mean to write, but of another and less known town, with works of artas curious if not as beautiful as those of Ghent, with antiquities as numerous, as interesting, and not so hackneyed as those of Nuremberg. The noble army of tourists has not yet invaded it, and the stray traveler must put up with the queer dishes, stuffy rooms and astonishing beds of the aboriginal inn, instead of the modern luxuries to be found at the Hotels, Strauss or Baviere, in Nuremberg. I confess to having long been a witness to the epidemic passion for mediævalism, and like Dr. Syntax, I have taken more than one journey in search of the picturesque. From dirty, dreary Londonderry to painfully modernized Ulm I have hunted down gables and gargoyles until I thought myself so blase in that respect as to be beyond the capability of experiencing more than a slight sensation. Chester, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Groningen, Leuwwarden, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Zwolle, Leipzig, Cologne, Augsburg, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Mayence, these are some of the towns I have ransacked, and in all have found more or less to repay the trouble of the visit; but when I went to Hildesheim I met my fate. Just as some previously scatheless bachelor, after passing among crowds of beautiful girls, admiring all, sometimes meets suddenly, and without warning, *the* one whose image burns itself into his heart, never to be effaced; so I have had an impression made upon me by this soiled and hoary Hildesheim that I shall always treasure and prize. I knew, of course, that Hildesheim was an old town. I even knew something of its history, but the wars of the past two centuries have destroyed so many German cities that, though living scarcely four hours from it by the slow German train, I should probably never have taken the trouble to go there if my good genius in the shape of official duty had not directed my footsteps. Some documents had to be signed, and the parties were in a hospital near Hildesheim. As they could not come, I had to go. So there you have it. And that is how I happen to have placed this, my last love, in the shrine first occupied by Nuremberg, and once by Augsburg.

AN IDEAL ANTIQUE TOWN.

It is simply delicious. It is an ideal place. I can hardly think of any improvement by adding which I think it could be made more picturesque. The streets are crooked and winding; some are broad, while others are mere crevices between the high houses. There is every sort of gable and roof. Some houses project story over story, the beams in each carved and painted grotesquely until at the top they almost meet their opposite neighbors; others lean back as if weary of the turmoil of the thoroughfare and ready to cease to live. One corner house with a passage beneath it had but one small square room on the ground and one crutch-like pillar, while above, it stretched out so much that on the sixth floor it must have been at least three times as large and besides had galleries crossing the street connecting it with the next houses. Another house, built of stone, has life-sized medallion portraits of all the Emperors down to about three hundred years ago, carved on its sides in high relief, besides historic scenes. There are scores of old timber houses, any one of which would attract attention almost any place else, but which are lost in the crowd here. I cannot describe the sensation which the place gave me. It was as if I had been bodily lifted out of the present and placed back in the sixteenth century. It was like living in some historical picture, or some chronicle of the past. All I had to do was to conjure up in my mind some event of the thirty years' war, or before the reformation even, and I had all the necessary surroundings. If Charles V. had suddenly appeared surrounded by his court, I doubt if I should have been much surprised; certainly if Tilly and his troopers had dashed through the streets they would have felt at home, and Pappenheim, if he could revisit some parts of the town, would not believe that nearly a quarter of a millenium has passed since he captured and tyrrannized over it. The very atmosphere seemed to be infected with something different from that of our prosaic age, and after inhaling it for a little while one would easily come to believe in all the tales of witches and goblins, kobreds and spirits, with which the old chronicles and the old legends of the place teem.

SPECIMENS OF MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE.

The finest old timber house in Germany, probably in the world, is, I am sure, on that quaintest of public squares, the market place at Hildesheim. On one side is the sprawling, up and down, in and out town hall, the product of many different ages and tastes, from the thirteenth century down to the last restoration a few years ago. On other sides of the square are numerous superb old buildings, such as the carved stone, so called, Templer House, the wooden Wedekind house, among the carvings on the front of which is the date 1588, the fifteenth century Rathsapotheke, the Rolandstift, with its high stair-gables. But all of these, and even the quaint bronze Roland in the centre are forgotten the moment one catches sight of the Knockenhauer house. It is the most remarkable, most beautiful, and most perfect specimen of mediæval domestic architecture imaginable. It was built in 1529, and restored very carefully by loving, appreciative hands in 1852. The lower story, pierced as it is by an arch way, rests upon comparatively small foundations, but above that three successive stories project one beyond the other and each is decorated with the most surprisingly beautiful or quaint groups, carved and painted in a masterly style, and sometimes with the most delightful humor. There are serious subjects to awake reflection, only to be dissipated by the laughter produced by the neighboring group, perhaps for instance a tournament in which the armored knights are represented by lobsters in their natural coats of mail. These groups are numerous and attractive, but there is a gothic frieze of oak leaves carved in wood on the north side, which is so beautiful and so skillfully done that it alone would give the house preeminence.

A QUAINT CATHEDRAL.

But after all, and although my taste is more for quaint houses and streets, the fame of Hildesheim is chiefly due to its churches. It is said that Ludwig the pious, a son of Charlemagne, lost his way once while hunting, and taking a golden cross from his neck and hanging it on a wild rose bush near by, he vowed that if he ever found his way back he would build a church. Of course, as history proves, he lived long years after that, and it seems he also built the church and erected a bishoprick of which Gunther, precentor at Rheims, was made first bishop. Around that church the town naturally grew. Pious noblemen founded cloisters and endowed them as safe places for their sisters and daughters in those wild times. In 872, more than a thousand years ago, the cathedral was rebuilt, and of that building some traces still remain in the present structure. At that time there were already at least two cloisters founded which still exist though often rebuilt and now used as public hospitals and asylums. In those days when so many churches and bishropricks were founded, there was a great demand for relics, and Hildesheim long wished for some in vain, until the good bishop Othwin, on his way home from Italy, whither he had gone to attend the coronation of the Emperor, succeeded in procuring or, as the old chronicler naively puts it, in "abstracting in a secret manner" the relics of the blessed St. Epiphanius. The stealing of relics, even by church dignitaries was not uncommon in those days, and St. Epiphanius was suffered to lie in peaceful state at Hildesheim, where the silver gilt reliquary dating from the eleventh century and said to contain all that remains of the precious body, is still held in high honor. The cathedral is full of curious and beautiful objects. There is the Irma column, by some supposed to have formed the pedestal of a monument erected to the German hero Herman immediately after his death; by others thought to have been regarded as an idol by the heathen Saxons, from whom it was captured by Charlemagne. It certainly is a polished stone column of great antiquity, which was, for some reason, greatly respected if not adored by the early Saxons. There is the great bronze font, consisting of a huge kettle ornamented with high reliefs depicting scenes in the life of Christ; th[illegible] [illegible] dwelling place, and it is surmounted [illegible] modeled cover. It was [illegible] Cathedral in 1200, but is [illegible] an earlier date.

[illegible] OF THE EARLY BISHOPS.

[illegible] the great figure that stands out in [illegible] history of Hildesheim, of its Cathredal and of German art, is that of the Sainted Bishop Berneward. He seems to have been a truly great man, and, to use a somewhat hackneyed expression, a many-sided one. He was educated in a cloister school at Hildesheim, and during his long life distinguished himself as teacher, goldsmith, sculptor, patron of the arts, architect, mathematician, engineer, traveler, warrior and priest. He was tutor of the Emperor Otho III., whose mother, being a German Princess, had surrounded herself with artists and scholars from Constantinople, from whom, doubtless, Berneward imbibed his love for and knowledge of the arts of which he was the father in Germany. Being appointed Bishop of Hildesheim he at once entered upon a life of enormous activity. He was assailed by the Normans who invaded Germany ravaging and plundering from the North. He was compelled to fight the Slavic hordes from the East, and he had to fight, with different weapons, a frightful visitation of the plagues. In the midst of this he renewed the walls and churches which surrounded and defended Hildesheim, and that, upon designs of his own which made them the model for beauty and strength throughout all Germany. He then undertook a journey to Rome to get the Pope's decision in some dispute, and while there he aided the Pope to conquer the Town of Tivols, which was in arms against the Emperor, and then aided the Emperor when the Pope tried to keep him out of Rome. Returning from Italy laden with gifts and relics, he soon set out on a journey to Paris, where he was received by King Robert, and to the shrine of St. Martin at Tours. On all his journeys this remarkable man took with him a number of talented young men who were expected to study the arts and literature of the countries they visited, and in this way and by every kind of encouragement he soon attracted many artists and scholars and founded a sort of school of Hildesheim. He died in 1022 and was canonized in 1192. In the midst of this active life he found time for personal devotion to the arts and sciences. Two huge bronze doors covered with scriptural scenes in full relief, and now in the Cathedral are the work of his hand and among the greatest treasures of German art. There are also reliquaries showing his skill as goldsmith and fewceler, and a geometry in his manuscript bears witness to his knowledge of mathematics.

You must pardon me for taking up so much of your time about an old bishop, dead nearly a thousand and years. The truth is he is a personality in history whose nearer acquaintance I have but recently made, and on that account think more of him than if I had long been accustomed to him.

RARE ANTIQUITIES.

And I have left so much unmentioned,—the beautiful basilica of St. Godehard, the stone screen in the Cathedral, the rose bush, also there, said to be the same one which Louis the Pious hung his cross more than a thousand years ago, and the huge stem of which, as well as numerous references to it in old chronicles testify to vast age, as plainly as its green leaves to perennial youth. Then the St. Michael's church, with a painted wooden ceiling, which is one of the finest relics of early German art, and enough in itself to make any town famous. In fact there is no use in attempting to describe the place at all, for no adequate idea can be given in that way. Descriptions, unless by first-rate hands, are tedious and unsatisfactory, whereas Hildesheim is neither. But I must not go too fast. I met one gentleman, a commercial traveler, who spoke of Hildesheim as a dull, dingy, disgusting place, without a decent hotel or a single concert saloon. So I warn any one who wants fine shops, theatres, operas, modern hotels and concert saloons, with their accompaniments, not to go to Hildesheim. On the other hand, people who worship at the Shrine of Eastlake might at least find by comparison what an unsatisfactory sort of guide he was, and people who bemoan the decadence of German art may find so much that is promising or really great here that they may perhaps forget how much less satisfactory, comparatively speaking, is the present state of affairs. In the age of Berneward and his school the artists took their subjects altogether from Scriptural history; but nowadays their successors paint and model and carve heroes from the history of the last ten years of Prussia, and by those who prefer a portrait of Bismarck to a Madonna the change may be regarded as an improvement.

W. K.

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WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
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FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
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Lowest Prices.
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Camel's-hair and Basket Cloth Suitings, and a fine assortment of reasonable plain and fancy Dress Goods at the lowest prices.
NEW GOODS.
From 10c per yard to $2. French, American and Foreign Dress materials, extra good value.
Superior good bargains in fine and medium Black and Colored Cashmeres, in all shades and qualities.
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At 12½, 15, and 18¾c, best and newest styles Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
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New Fancy Dress Plaids, and Plaids for Children's wear at the lowest prices.
Ladies' Sacquing Cloths of all kinds at the lowest prices.

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Another large line of Ladies' Cloth Sacques and Cloaks, of latest styles in shapes and materials, of Paris, Berlin, Eastern and our own popular manufacture, at the lowest prices.
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A large and very fine line of Furs and real Sealskin Sacques, for Ladies', Misses' and Children.
A beautiful new variety of Winter Shawls, all the very newest novelties at the lowest prices.
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Ladies' Sacquing Cloths in Beaver and Rough Cloths, Matalasse, Chinchilla and Basket Cloth, at the lowest prices.
Men's, youths' and boy's Ready-made Clothing, of newest materials, in latest Winter styles.
NEW GOODS.
Overcoats, Boys' Kilt Suits, &c.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes of all kinds, for ladies, misses, children, &c., at lowest prices.

NEW GOODS!
Our Carpet Department now contains all the newest and latest designs in Tapestry, Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c., and a complete stock of everything pertaining to Housefurnishing Goods at the very lowest prices.
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At 5c, best Fast Colored Calicos.
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New line Turkey Red Damasks, Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Pillow Case and Wide Sheeting Muslins, Irish Linens, Towels, Towelings, &c., Checks, Ticks, Ginghams, &c., extra good value and lowest prices.
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At $2.25 up, 10-4 White All-wool Blankets.
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Fine Eastern and Country Blankets, Fine Gray and Colored Blankets, heavy German Coverlets, Comforts, Comfortables, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS.
Eastern and Country Shirting and fine Dress Flannels.
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Our line and variety of Gents' Furnishing Goods is very large and attractive, containing all the latest novelties at the very lowest prices.
A very attractive stock of medium and fine Hosiery, plain and fancy, best value and lowest prices for all grades.
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A large and beautiful assortment of Feather and Fur Trimmings in almost every variety.
A complete stock of Woollen Goods for Ladies, Misses and Children at the lowest prices.
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Real and Imitation Sealskin Hats and all kinds of Fur Caps and Hats for ladies, misses and children. Dress Trimmings of every description at le rest prices.
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Invite special attention to the following new things just opened:
Brocade Velvets,
Black and Colored, at much lower prices than those shown in the early part of the season.
New line of Colored Trimming Velvets in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate.
FEATHER TRIMMING,
In White, Black and Brown.
[illegible] Black Silk and Chenille Fringes.
New Colored Silk and Chenille Fringes.
Worsted Fringes, all shades.
15-knot Worsted Fly Fringes, 2 yard lengths, for Trimming Overdresses.
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MOHAIR BRAIDS,
In Dark Myrtle, Blue and Brown, 1-4 to 2 inches wide; in Black, 1-4 to 3 inches wide.
Latest novelties in Fans, White and Black, with paintings.
Ladies' Felt Hats and Bonnets,
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Double Bone Colored
WERLEY CORSETS,
18 to 36 inches.
Large, Colored, Plaid and Java Canvas.
Newest thing in Heavy Rug Canvas in dark colors.
Embroidered Slipper Patterns,
On Canvas, Velvet and Cloth.
Embroidered Canvas, Foot Rests, Brackets, Tuwel Rack Strips, Chair Stripes, &c.
Ladies' Pineapple Handkerchiefs,
Plain, White and Colored Borders, 1 inch Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
NEW LINE
UNDRESSED KIDS,
In Dark Browns and Slates, 4 buttons.
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Kid Gloves in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate, 2 and 3 buttons.
Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves, Children's Knit Mittens, Men's Cloth and Leather Glo

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 7, 1876.

A small demand for discounts, and amount of current business was characteristic of yesterday, because of the bad weather and the parade. The banks report a gradual increase of demand, quietly but regularly made for a short time past, which in some instances has led to their confining themselves to regular customers, and refusing all outside paper. This growth of demand is regarded as indicative of an actual increase of business, which is looked upon as having in it elements of permanency. In several directions, signs of renewed activity have been apparent, and the outlook is again improving.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold.....109¾ | 5-20's 1868-coupons..117
U. S. 6's 1861, coup.117¾ | 10-40's.....113⅜
" 1865.....118½ | Currency 6's.....122
" 1865 new.....113 | New 5 per cents.....113½
5-20's 1867.....115⅞ | 10-40's coupons.....113⅝

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central.....102¾ | Ohio & Mississippi.. 9¼
Erie.....10¾ | Union Pacific.....61
L. C.....82 | Toledo & Wabash.....7¾
C. C. & I. C.....8¾ | Harlem.....137
St. Paul.....55¾ | Hannibal & St. Jo..74½
Do. Pref.....85¾ | American Express..81
Michigan Southern.58⅜ | U. S. Express.....69
Illinois Central...96¾ | Wells, Fargo & Co..97
Northwestern com..38 | Quicksilver.....12
Do. Pref.....69 | Fort Wayne.....102
Rock Island.....102¾ | Hannibal & St. Jo., 74
Cleve. & Pitts.....90 | Panama.....127
Pacific Mail.....24¾ | Iron Mountain.....13
Western Union Tel..79¾ | N. J. Central.....96½
Delaware, L. & W..74¾

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B).....48¾ Cen. Trans (A).....40
Reading (S).....21⅜ Empire do. (A).....50
U. Cos. of Penn. (S).....8¾ Penn. R. R. (S).....51¼
Oil Creek (S).....8¾ P. C. & St. L. 7's(B) 81
Lehigh Valley (B)..49¾ N. Pacific bonds.....—

NEW YORK, November 6, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $349,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $190,000. The clearings were $14,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 481¼@ 482¾. Gold was steady at 109¾@109⅞. The carrying rates were 1 to 2 per cent. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were irregular. Ohio and Mississippi second declined to 49, rose to 53, and closed at 52. Union Pacific land grants rose to 101½. State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull and without important features. The time of the brokers and operators was almost exclusively occupied with the discussion of politics and betting on elections. To-morrow being a legal holiday, business will be suspended in financial circles. The transactions will only amount to 100,000, of which 10,000 were Western Union, 5,000 St. Pauls, 7,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, and 8,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 4881, 117 3-4; 5-20s '65, 110½; 5-20s new, 113; 5-20s '67, 115¾; do. '68, 117; 10-40s 113½; do. coupons, 113¾; new 5s 113¾; new 4½, 107; currency 118.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46¾; do new, 45; Virginia new, 30½; do. old, 30½; Missouri 6s, 106¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 12; do. preferred, 16; Pacific Mail, 24 3-4; Mariposa, 4 do. preferred, 5; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 98; American Express, 58; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 10¾; do. preferred, 17; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 45½; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 56 1-4; Illinois Central, 82; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; C. C. C. & I., 38; New Jersey Central, 96½; Rock Island, 102¾; St. Paul, 24; do. preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 7¼; do. preferred, 10; Ft. Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 9; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do. preferred, 107. Delaware & Lackawanna, 73; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15⅞; Missouri Pacific, 3½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14¾; Central Pacific, 110¼; Union Pacific, 100¾; Union Pacific land grants, 101; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91¾.

LONDON, November 6—5 P. M.—Consols is quoted at 93¾d. Consols, 96 5-16; 5-20s '65, 103¾; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106 3-4; New York Central, 97; Erie, 10½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, November 6.—Rentes, 106f 25c. Cable Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 7, 1876.

The leading markets have been rather quiet during the past week, which may be attributed to the excitement incident to Presidential campaign; this will be decided to-morrow, and it is hooped and expected that business will improve thereafter The Flour market is less active and easier, although prices are not quotably lower. The Grain market continue moderately active but unchanged. Hog products are easier, and during the week we have reduced our quotations, and Hogs are also lower Petroleum continues very dull, and prices weak but unchanged. Pig Iron has been less active during the past week or two, but it is in light supply and prices are maintained. Butter continues very dull with a heavy supply, and prices are weak and lower. Eggs and Cheese in fair demand but unchanged.

APPLES—The demand is improving, as it always does at this season of the year, but there has been no increase in prices which are very unsatisfactory to sellers. We continue to quote $1at,50 ⅌ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ⅌ ⅌ bbl to the city and ⅌ to country; XX ⅌10; India ⅌11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 3a3¼, low test, 2¾ a2¾; Manganese, 6a6½; Arsenic, 8c; Nitrate Soda, 4½a4¾; Fluor Spar, 1¾a2; Black Lead, 2¼a2.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30a33c ⅌ lb.

BELTING—The market for this article remain steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that made from good bark tanned Leather, manufacturers having found that the several patent and chemical tanngages of leather for belting purposes, a the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	06	5	1 50
1½	12	5½	1 65
2	18	6	1 80
2½	24	7	2 10
3	30	8	2 40
3½	36	10	3 00
4	42	12	3 60
4½	48	14	4 20

Discount 25 to 35 per cent. as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10all ⅌ gross Gray, $11a20; White Bristle, $22a35; Shoe, $13a20. Hoss (wood backs) $22a36; Horse (leather backs) $14a15; Extra white-wash, $16a75; Common do, $24 a30.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way: No 1 Plain.....$14 00 ⅌ thousand
No 2 Painted.....12 00 do
Toy Painted.....12 50 do

BEANS—The supply is very light, and the receipts are taken on arrival at $1.50 per bushel in lots and ⅌ bush.,75 in a jobbing way. Some are holding at even higher prices than these.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In good supply at 3½a3¾ ⅌ pound, with a moderate inquiry.

BUTTER—The market is rather demoralized by the large offerings; the quality too is so much below what it ought to be that buyers will call at the stock of our commission merchants and frequently find nothing to suit them in quality. Some real choice rolls are bringing 27a28c in exceptional cases, but the most of the stock is offered at 16a2 c

BROOMS—We note an active demand at the recent decline. Prices are lower now than at any time since the beginning of the war, and this has stimulated trade, not only here but at distant points. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish.....4 strings, weigh 2a24 75
No 4 extra Parlor.....do, do, do, 24 1 75
No 4 do, do, 2 do, 26 4 2
No 3 do, do, 2 do, 28 4 00
No 3 carpet do, do, 2 do, 29 4 75
No 4 carpet do, 4 do, 2 do, 26 3 50
No 3 carpet do, 3 do, do, 24 3 25
No 4 Hurl Painted Brace do, 26 3 75
No 3 Hurl Velvet 3 do, 24 2 50
No 4 Hurl do, 3 do, 22 2 25
No 3 Hurl Brace 2 do, 20 2 00
No 2 Hurl—plain handle ..2 do, 18 1 75
No 1 Hurl do, 1 do, 16 1 50
Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (hardwood) plain 3 & 4 do.....24 to 24½ 75a3 25
Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet ..18 1 75
do. do. do. Plain..... 1 25a1 50
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain..... 1 50a2 75
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) wo. 1 boal 75
Do. do. do. plain. 2 25a1 50
Misses (Velvet..... 2 25

BROOM CORN—Receipts of the past week larger than last; the quality principally of low grade and mixed lots of Tennessee, with some few cars Kansas of fair color but rough brush. The low grades sold on arrival at depot for best offer, and went low. There is no demand for car lots of choice, manufacturers buying only such lots as are offered at a bargain. Our western advices report very large sales to eastern manufacturers during the past week with a general pushing out of low grades and holding back on choice lots. We quote as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6¾c; No. 2 hurl, 6; choice brush that will work up, 5¾; fair to good, 4a4½; covers and inside, 4a4½c; inferior and mixed lots selling from 3¼a3¾; crooked, 2a².

CHEESE—There has been a very fair demand, but the general spirit of the market is not as strong as it was a week ago, although prices are maintained. We continue to quote at 12a13¾ to the wholesale trade for prime Ohio Factory, and ic additional in a jobbing way.

COAL—Bituminous is quoted at 4½a5¾ ⅌ bu, delivered. Anthracite, $6 ⅌ ton by the carload and $6¾a7¾ delivered.

CANNED GOODS—Trade continues quiet as it always is at this season of the year, but the consumptive demand will set in within the next few weeks. As yet prices have not been fairly established.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is no improvement in business, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no change:

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards.....15¼ cts. per lb	
¾ " .....15¾ "	
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter.....16¾ "	
Tarred rope and tarred yarn.....14¾ "	
Hay, stave and leather twine.....15¾ "	

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid.....15¼ cts. per lb	
" Bolt Rope Yarns.....16¾ "	
Sand Pump Rope.....15a15¾ "	

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward.....11¾ cts. per lb	
½ " .....12¾ "	
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter.....12¾ "	
Hay, spoke and leather twine.....11¾ "	
Lath Yarn.....11¾ "	

COOPERAGE—Continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping. Circled Heading, 20c per sett; square do, $10 per m for dry and $35 for green. Best Indiana staves, $30; medium do, $28; long bucked West Virginia, $20a22; rough do, $18. Oil Barrels dull but unchanged; counties, $1.08; city make, $1.20.

CEMENT, &C., &C.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Rosendale, $2.30a2.75; New Lisbon, $1.80a2.05; Portland, $4a7 ⅌ bbl; Youghiogheny, $1.75a2; Louisville, $1.30a1.50. Calcined Plaster —French's $3.75a4; Land Plaster, $2.25a2.50. Lime, $1.40a1.50. White Sand, $1.40a1.50 ⅌ bbl.

CHESTNUTS—$2.50a4 ⅌ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—$8a10 per bbl.

CIDER—Is not in large supply here, but it is very dull, and that the stock is not large is because commission men are, and have been, discouraging consignments all fall; quotable at $2a4 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for Apples is easing off, under advices from the east that the receipts there are in excess of the demand and prices lower. They may be quoted slow at 4½a5c for prime and 6c for choice. There is nothing doing in other fruit, except some little movement in fine evaporated, which is scarce and firm, high prices; 35a38c for fine new peeled halves Peaches, 20a28c for old.

EGGS—The supply of fresh being light prices are pretty well maintained, although the demand is meagre; quotable at 26a27. Pickeled are in good supply, the arrivals recently having been liberal and for those the market is easier; 20a25c as to brand.

FEATHERS—Sales 500 lots, 37½a40c; mixed, 25a30c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel.....	⅌ bbl. half bbl.
Ex No 1 Shore.....	20 00
No 1 Shore.....	14 00
Ex No 1 Bay.....	11 00
No 1 Bay.....	10 00
Ex No 2 Large.....	12 50
No 2 Medium.....	10 00
No 3 Large.....	11 00
No 3 Medium.....	9 50
Split Labrador Herring.....	7 50
Round Herring.....	7 50
White Fish.....	5 25
Lake Trout.....	6 50
Lake Pickerel.....	3 50
Lake Herring.....	3 50
Large Georges Codfish.....	6½c ⅌ lb.
Medium do.....	5½ ⅌ lb.
No 1 Herring.....	350 ⅌ box
Scaled do.....	50c

FLOUR—The demand has fallen off considerably recently; both dealers and local millers report that orders are small as compared with what they were a few weeks ago, during the war excitement, but since the war cloud has disappeared the market has weakened and the inquiry has fallen off in consequence As long as there was a prospect of a higher range of prices there was an active demand, as both retailers, bakers, as well as consumers, were anxious to stock up, but now there has been a reaction in the general tone of the market, buyers are again purchasing only as their immediate necessities require. It is but proper to remark, however, that thus far there has been no decline in the value of good brands in our market, nor, so far as we can learn, has there been much of a decline at the sources of supply. Some well informed millers are of the opinion that notwithstanding the prospect of war has disappeared for the present and there has been a reaction in the general tone of the market, prices are not likely to rule much, if any, lower, and this is based on the supposition that the wheat crop of this year did not turn out to be near as large as expected. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $6,50a6,75 for good brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye Flour, $4,50a5.

GRAIN—There has been a steady demand for Wheat during the past week, the mills taking all that offered within the range of prices noted, viz: $1.25a1.30 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red. Dealers claim that prices here are lower relatively than at the source of supply, while millers allege that current rates for flour, they can scarcely afford to pay the present cost of wheat, and it appears to be pretty generally conceded, the latter is higher relatively than the former. The Oat market has undergone a notable change recently; while the receipts have fallen off somewhat within the past week, the supply as yet is not large and prices are steady but unchanged. Sales on track by car load at 36a37 for good mixed and 38a39 for prime to choice white. Old Ear Corn is dull and drooping in consequence of increased receipts and offerings of new; former quotable at 50a52 and the latter at 45a46, as to quality and condition. The offerings of new are reported better both in quality and condition, than usual, and moreover, the yield, it is said, will be a full average one. Shelled Corn continues in light supply, and prices are still maintained; quotable at 57a58c on track, for yellow, and 56a57c, sacks free in elevator. Rye continues quiet but little offering, and not much call for it; quoted at 70a72c. The receipts of Barley are increasing, but the most of that now coming forward was bought to arrive; prices continue irregular, as there is a great difference in quality, ranging all the way from 90c to $1.15.

GROCERIES—Coffee has been rather quiet during the past day or two, but prices are firm. Refined Sugars are a shade lower as compared with this day week, but it is thought that the market will stiffen up again as there is an active export demand, mainly for England and Canada. The Louisiana crop is expected to reach 200,000 hhds this season, and the crop of Louisiana Molasses is placed at 300,000 bbls. No change in Syrups or Rice.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf.....12¾		Standard A.....11¾a	
Crushed.....12 a		Standard B.....11	
Granulated.....11¾a		Standard Ex C.....10¾	
Powdered.....11¾a		Refin' Yellow.....9¼a10¼	

COFFEES.

Green.	Roasted.
Choice.....24¾	Best.....27
Prime.....23	Second grade.....26
Fair.....22¾	Third Grade.....24
Ordinary.....21	Java.....36
	Lcons half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice.....57	a65	Fair.....50	a55
Prime.....55	a60	Dark.....40	a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.....60c	
Prime old crop N. O.....55c	
Fair old crop N. O.....48c	

SPICES.

Young Hyson.....35a0	85	Japan.....40a	85
Gunpowder.....45a0	90	Oolong.....35a	85
Imperial.....40a	75	Souchong.....35a	75

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Layer Raisins.....11		Currants	8
Valencia Raisins.....11		Prunes	7
Loose Muscatels (⅌ box).....2			2 75

SUNDRIES.

Bi Carb Soda, in kegs.....	5¾
Bi Carb Soda, boxes.....	7
Sal Soda.....	1¾
Silver gloss Starch.....	9¾
Gilbert's Gloss Starch.....	8¾
Corn Starch.....	6a6½
Shot—per sack.....	2 50
Mince meat.....	10¾
Concentrated Lye—case.....	5 50
Pearl Barley.....	6¾
Oat Meal.....	4¾
Hominy, per bbls.....	4 00

BAGGING—Remains very dull, and while the receipts are only fair, the supply is in excess of the demand. Loose from country wagons, 12a13 per ton; baled, 11a14, for No. 1 timothy, and 9a10 for prairie. Loose Straw—$4a5 from country wagons.

HIDES—There is an improved demand for Hides, and the market is firm at quotations. We quote:

Green Salted Steers, Light.....	7¼a 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy.....	6¾a 7¼
Green Salted Calf.....	10 a12
Green Butcher Cows.....	3¾
Green Butcher Steers, light.....	5
Green Butcher Steers, heavy.....	6
Green Butcher Calf.....	9a 10

HEMP—Wanted. None offering outside of manufacturers.

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear.....	$45 00
Second Clear.....	40 00
Mill Culls.....	22 00
Coarse Common.....	18 00
Sheathing.....	18 00
Flooring, No 1 per M.....	14 00
" No 2.....	27 00
Moulded Weatherboarding.....	25 00
Shelving.....	27 00
Battens.....	24 00
Lath.....	3 00

LEATHER—The market in general remains as last reported. In rough Leather there has been an improved demand, but prices remain unchanged. Red Sole Leather has steadily advanced, east as well as here the last two weeks, and the indications are that present Pittsburgh prices, to correspond with other places, will have to be placed higher than now quoted Harness is in fair demand. Calf skins are in moderate request, but to sell round lots or at wholesale, prices would have to be put low. Kip, if light weights, are improving, but heavy are still dull and low. Upper can only be sold at low figures and must be of good quality. We quote:

Oak Sole, country.....		0.20@	0.24
Oak Sole, city.....		0.24@	0.28
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid.....		0.27@	0.28
Red Sole, Oronoco.....		0.24@	0.25
Red Sole, good dgt.....		0.25@	0.27
Oak, Rough.....		0.28@	0.27
Harness, city oak.....		0.32@	0.30
Harness, country.....		0.28@	0.32
Harness, No. 2 and common.....		0.24@	0.28
Fair Skirting.....		0.37@	0.40
Fair Bridle and Line Leather ⅌ doz.....		45.00@	42.00
Belt Leather.....		0.38@	0.42
Finished Calf.....		0.80@	1.20
Finished Upper ⅌ foot.....		0.17@	0.22
Finished Kips.....		0.50@	0.80

MILL FEED—Bran is dull and lower; $14a15,50 per ton, on track by the car load. Shorts, Ship-stuffs and Seconds, $14a15. Middlings, $20a22. Chopped Feed, $19a21.

PEA-NUTS—Tennessee white, 7a7½; red, 6a 6½. Stock being reduced and demand improving. Virginia white, 8a 8½c.

PAPER—Trade is a fair demand, without any material change in values. We quote Rag wrapping 15 sheet Crown size, 35c; medium, 32c; double Crown, 70c. Straw, 30c, 45c and 60c for 14 sheet. Sugar paper, 3¼a3½c ⅌ lb; Manilla, white ⅌ lb; Hard ware do, 3¼a4; Print, white per lb.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; $2a2,50 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—We note a steady demand without any material change in prices. We quote Procter & Gamble's make as follows:

Double Extra Winter.....	95
Alexander Extra.....	85
No. 1.....	82
No. 2.....	65

Carbon still quoted at 22a25c. Linseed quiet.

POTATOES—The supply continues somewhat in excess of present wants and the market is generally reported dull, although prices have undergone no recent change. Quotable at 45a55c per bushel by the carload on track, the outside figure for Peach Blows. Sweets—Baltimores, $3.75a3 ⅌ bbl. Jerseys, $3.50a3.75.

POULTRY—Live chickens selling by the coop at 40a50c ⅌ pair, according to size. In consequence of the warmer weather there has been very little dressed poultry on sale.

PROVISIONS—The demand for the hog products has fallen off very materially recently, as it generally does at this season of the year, and prices are weak, although there has been no important change for several days. Following are the ruling quotations in a jobbing way.

Hams—Ex S C ⅌ lb	14¾	Lard, prime leaf, tes	11
Shoulders Ex S. C..	9½	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C...	14	mer use—in tres...	11¼
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do.....¼ bbls..	11¾
Beef Tongues S. C.	20	Do.....kegs..	12¾
per doz.....	⅌¾	Do. 3 ⅌ caddies..	13
Bacon Shoulders....	8	Do. 5 ⅌ do...	14
Short Rib Sides.....	10¾	Do. 3 ⅌ pails....	13¾
Clear Sides.....	10¾	Do. 5 ⅌ do.....	14
Mess Pork ⅌ bbl...$18,25		Do. 6 ⅌ do.....	14
Short Cut do	18,25	Ham Sausage.....	9

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ⅌ ⅌ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 1¾; city rendered, 4¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WOODENWARE—There is a steady demand, without any variation in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ⅌ dozen.....	$8 50
No. 2 do.....	7 50
No. 1 ⅌ do.....	5 00
2 Hoop Pails ⅌ doz.....	1 85
3 Hoop Pails ⅌ doz.....	2 10
Horse Pails.....	3 00
Ash Butter Tubs 50 lbs.....	6 00
Do 25 lbs.....	4 00
Clothes Pins—⅌ box.....	75
Broom Handles plain per m.....	17 00
painted.....	25 00

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10
Do, pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil.....	10¾
Do, fancy brands.....	9 @9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs.....	10
Orange Mineral.....	12 @13
Pure red lead.....	10 @11
Painters red lead.....	9 @10
Lathargs.....	9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil.....	8 @11
Vieille Montagne, "French zinc.....	8 @11
Blue paint, ground in oil.....	8 @11
Putty.....	3 @4
Spirits turpentine, ⅌ gal, in bbl. lots.....	45 @46

WINDOW GLASS—There is only a moderate business; no change to note in prices. Discounts off western list, 40 and 10 per cent, by the car load, and 40 for smaller quantities. Following is the full card:

SINGLE STRENGTH.

Size.	1st qual	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
8 by 8 to 8 by 10	$ 4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	5 00	4 50	4 25	3 75
9 by 11 to 10 by 15	5 25	4 75	4 50	4 00
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	5 75	5 25	4 75	4 00
9 by 16 to 12 by 18	5 75	5 25	4 75	4 25
9 by 20 to 18 by 24	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 25
15 by 22 to 20 by 30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	8 25	7 75	6 50	No 4 th
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
26 by 36 to 28 by 44	10 50	8 50	7 00	above 20x
28 by 46 to 30 by 50	11 50	9 00	7 50	30 cut.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

8 by 8 to 8 by 10	7 00	6 50	6 00	5 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 25	6 75	6 25	5 75
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	7 25	6 75	6 25
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	8 25	7 25	7 25	6 75
12 by 18 to 16 by 20	9 00	8 50	7 75	7 25
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	9 00	9 00	8 25	7 75
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	10 50	9 50	8 50	8 00
25 by 36 to 24 by 30	12 50	10 50	No 4 th	
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	13 25	11 50	10 50	quality
26 by 36 to 28 by 44	14 50	12 50	11 50	20x
28 by 46 to 30 by 50	16 25	13 00	12 50	30 cut.
30 by 52 to 30 by 54	17 75	15 00	14 00	
30 by 56 to 30 by 60	18 75	17 00	16 00	
14 by 58 to 34 by 60	20 00	17 50	16 00	
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	22 00	19 00	17 00	
36 by 60 to 40 by 70	24 50	21 50	20 00	
40 by 65 to 40 by 70	27 00	25 00	22 50	

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 6, 1876.

The number on sale was again small to-day, and, as a rule, common in point of quality; with a light demand, some of the butchers having to turn out with the Republican demonstration, did not put in an appearance, and then the wet weather was not without its influence. Taken altogether, the small butcher cattle may have brought a slight advance, as there were but few on sale, but it is certain there was no improvement in any other grade, and it is also certain that dealers nearly all reported the market very dull. In addition to the drawbacks to which reference has been made, there was nearly all reported hard meat markets, and they did not want as many cattle as usual in consequence.

A few choice butcher brought 5¾a5¾, and we are cognizant of one very fine bullock having been sold at 6c, but prime cattle cannot be quoted above 5a5¾, and the number sold above 5¾ was small. Many of our good butchers did not put over a load, although all fat cows may be quoted at 2¼a3¼.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners	Where from.	Number
J. Rothchild.....	Chicago.....	19
Marks & B.....	Chicago.....	19
B. S. Traneman.....	Chicago.....	60
Gerson & Z.....	Chicago.....	60
S. Kahn.....	Chicago.....	19
S. Katz.....	Chicago.....	19
Hunter & Co.....	Chicago.....	19
Gallinger & K.....	Chicago.....	16
J. Traneman.....	Chicago.....	17
Moonshine & B.....	Chicago.....	19
D. R. Neely.....	Bellaire.....	40
L. Holderman.....	Zanesville, O.	16
J. McHenry.....	Bridgeport.....	26
J. O. Reilly.....	Penna.....	18
J. Ulery.....	Penna.....	12
Wilson & C.....	Penna.....	31
Marks & Bro.....	Penna.....	16
Lowenstein & A.....	Penna.....	40
Gerson & Z.....	Penna.....	16
Greenbaum & K.....	Pittsburgh.....	30
E. Wolfe.....	Penna.....	16
Total.....		466
Total last Monday.....		541

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale was considerably in excess of that of last week, and the common stock was dull, as it has been for some time past, good, fat sheep and lambs sold readily enough and at full prices. Sheep may be quoted at 4a5c ⅌ lb, for fair to prime, and 2½a3¾ for inferior to common. Lambs ranged from 4¼ head to 4¼a5c ⅌ lb, according to quality.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

P. Shettemantle.....	125	M. Humes.....	28
H. Nagle.....	80	J. Beeler.....	70
M. Flinner.....	70	A. Stakely.....	20
W. Fowler.....	30	W. Stone.....	80
G. Fahrlen.....	55	A. West.....	40
H. Walters.....	32	Total.....	570
Total last Monday.....			579

HOGS.

The market was moderately active, notwithstanding the wet weather which always has a tendency to curtail the demand, but, as compared with last Monday, prices were 20a25c ⅌ cwt lower. Sales were reported in a retail way at 5¾a5¾c, gross.

FRESH COWS.

There was a larger number on sale to-day than usual, and while the quality was a little slow, there was no quotable change in prices. P. Shettmantle sold 6 head at $60a65 each. J. Beeler one for $40. G Hamerley one for $40. A. Stakely 2 for $60 each.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 7, 1876.

There was a better feeling apparently in the Crude market to-day, without, however, any material change in prices. United certificates were quoted this P. M. at $1,15 bid and immediate shipment, $1,18a1.20. The Refined market is also firmer, and the feeling prevails that prices will soon commence to buy freely. We continue to quote at 26c deliverable on the seaboard. Price to home trade buyers unchanged at 23c.

Oil Barrels continue dull, but unchanged at $1,08 for countries and $1,20 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson.....	Riverside o w.....	270
S Craig.....	Empire o w.....	80
Total.....		339

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works.....	Brough, McK. & Co..	439
Standard Oil Co.....	Warden, F & Co.	50
Total.....		489

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central R Co.....	Central R Co.....	283

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 6, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,08¾a1,08⅝ cash; $1,08 1-4 November; $1,10¼ December; $1,11¼ January; No. 398a98¾c. Corn quiet but firm; high mixed 44 1-4a 44⅝c; No. 2 42c cash; 41¾c bid November. Oats quiet and steady; 30¾c cash; 30¾c November; 32¼c December; 30¾c the year. Rye quiet; No. 1 58c. Barley dull at 76¾ a77c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower; $15,75a16,25 cash. Lard moderately active and a shade higher; $9,70 cash; $9,60 November; $9,50 year; $9,55 January. Bulk meats unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,08.

On Call Board wheat closed firm and higher. $1,10¼a1,10 3-8 December; $1,11 3-4 January, nominal; $1,08¾ November. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; nominally 32¼c December; 30¾c cash and November. Pork: $15,75a16 cash; $15,45 year; $15,55a 15,60 January. Lard: $9,70 cash; $9,60 November; $9,47½a9,50 year.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Flour still in buyer's favor; receipts 26,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $4,60a4,85; common to good $5,20a5,40; good to choice $5,45 a5,55; white wheat extra $5,90a7,50; St. Louis $5,30a8,25; extra Ohio $5,25a7. Rye flour dull; $4,20a5,10. Corn meal: western $2,90a3,15. Wheat: a little more business; receipts 75,000 bush.; No. 2 Milwaukee new $1,27; No. 3 Milwaukee and No. 2 $1,23; No. 2 Chicago new $1,25. Rye quiet; western 73a76c; State 86a88c. Corn: without decided change; receipts 119,000 bush, out decided change; receipts 119,000 bush, Oats: without material change; receipts 54,000 bush.; western mixed and State 28a 49c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet, yearlings 10a20c. Refined petroleum 26¢ crude 11¾c; cases 30c; naphtha 14c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar: firm; fair to good refining 9¾a9⅝c; prime 9¾c. Molasses and rice firm. Eggs unchanged. Turpentine firm. Pork quiet and firm; $17,25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; long clear steady; 8¼a8¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $10,20a10,25. Butter steady; 18a30c for western; 20a36c for State. Cheese quiet; 6a 12½c. Whisky quiet and steady; $1,11¼.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—Flour firm at 11½c. Flour firm; family $5,50a5,85. Wheat inactive; red $1,23a1,23. Corn firm; 49a50c. Oats quiet at 30a37c. Rye quiet at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet and steady at $16,50. Lard in good demand and prices a shade lighter; steam 9¾a9

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are southwest, veer to colder northwest winds, with clear or clearing, colder weather, and rising barometer.

THE ELECTIONS.

We have made arrangements to have special telegraph wires run into the GAZETTE office for use to-night, in receiving election news. By this means we will receive the returns by special and regular dispatches, at the earliest moment from all parts of the State and country. The dispatches as they come will be bulletined, so that our friends will have the advantage of all the news as fast as it comes over the wires.

Allegheny Finances.

This committee met last night, Mr. Callery in the chair. The assessment of $2,313, the city's portion of the cost of the Troy Hill improvement, was ordered to be paid.

The petition of Mr. League for the abatement of $800 taxes was discussed, and the abatement disallowed.

The salary of the night Captain of police was raised $50, that amount being taken off of the Clerk of Common Councils.

James Nichols was re-elected collector of water rents.

Questions and Answers.

Who got up *Fries'* rebellion? *Democrats.*

Who got up the Whisky Insurrection? *Democrats.*

Who got up Dorr's rebellion? *Democrats.*

Who got up the great slave-holders' rebellion, and gave it aid and comfort, declaring the war on the part of the Government a failure? *Democratic Copperheads.*

Who tried to steal the guns from the Allegheny Arsenal? *A Democrat.*

Who *did* steal your forts and arsenals? *Democrats.*

Who kept the rebel prison pens? *Democrats*

Who tried to burn Northern cities, and introduce yellow fever and small-pox into them? *Democrats.*

To what party did those honest (?) men, John B. Floyd and Jacob Thompson belong? *The Democratic.*

To what party does the immaculate Boss Tweed belong? *The Democratic.*

Who assassinated Lincoln? *A Democrat.*

Who shot Tommy Hunter? *A Democratic Repeater.*

Who got up the shot-gun policy and the rifle clubs? *Democrats.*

Now, who will vote to surrender the Government to the infamous Democratic party?

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Our American Cousin" was the attraction at the Opera House last evening, with Bothern in his inimitable *role* of *Lord Dundreary*, and Mr. Gotthold as *Asa Trenchard*. The cast throughout was excellent, and the audience was the largest we have seen at this place during the present season. Last night's bill will be duplicated this evening. If any of our readers are desirous of enjoying a laugh, they should see Dundreary.

Library Hall.

Miss Mary Anderson, the charming young actress, commenced an engagement of one week at Library Hall last evening, when "Romeo and Juliet" was presented, with Miss Anderson as *Juliet*. She is an actress of more than ordinary merit, and is fully deserving of the encouragement of lovers of the legitimate drama. This evening "Ingomar" will be presented, with Miss Anderson in the role of *Parthenia*.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Election of Officers.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Point Chautauqua summer rasort was held on Wednesday, November 1st, at the Mayville House, Mayville, New York. The Secretary, Rev. J. H. Miller, gave a very satisfactory statement of the improvements made since the purchase of the grounds one year ago. Nearly seven miles of avenues have been graded and many of them graveled. The boat wharf on the lake has been constructed. Over three hundred lots have been sold and more than fifty additional cottages, it is expected, will be erected next summer. The following gentlemen were re-elected members of the Board of Directors, to serve three years: J. D. Ross, Mayville, N. Y.; A. W. Young, Mayville, N. Y.; A. Wing, Jr., North East, Pa.; Rev. J. H. Pease, Sherman, N. Y., and Daniel Williams, Esq., Ashville, N. Y.

Rev. M. B. Sloan, of this city, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. A. Parsons.

The new board organized by the unanimous re-election of the following officers: President, Hon. William L. Sessions; Vice President, Rev. J. H. Vincent; Secretary, Rev. J. H. Miller; Treasurer, N. Y. Elliot, Esq. A fine hotel will probably be erected on the grounds next spring.

PETROLEUM STATISTICS.

The Figures for October of Operations in the Oil Region.

The Oil City *Derrick*, in its regular monthly report, speaking of the operations in the oil regions during October, says: The completion of the greatest number of new wells of any previous month of the Centennial year, a large number of dry holes, the failure of several test ventures, a favorable decline in production in many parts of the older districts, a decreased average production of new strikes and a total failure to open new petroleum fields, are the prominent characteristics of petroleum developments during the month of October. No large strikes have been obtained, nor were the wells completed of sufficient importance to be assigned space in detail. It is remarkable the similarity existing in the aggregate of wells completed. Especially is this the case in Clarion county, where the vast numbers are given as eight and ten barrel pumpers. The following table will show the extent and result of the October operations:

Districts.	Total wells completed.	Holes.	Dry Yield
Butler and Armstrong.	91	15	900
Clarion	9	1	1050
Venango, War. & Forest	30	14	200
McKean & Cattaraugus.	55	3	550
Total	272	49	2706

It will be seen that the average over the entire Oil Region is about ten barrels to each well, the lowest recorded for many years. The total amount received from new wells falled to maintain the September production throughout the month of October. On the contrary a falling off occurred, and the total daily production for October, of the entire petroleum fields of Pennsylvania, may be placed at a trifle less than twenty-seven thousand barrels. Shipments during the month being exceedingly light an accumulation of oil at the wells has transpired which is the only discouraging feature of the business. There are favorable prospects, however, that before trouble arises from that quarter Eastern trade will be opened fully.

BREVITIES.

——The bane of Cochrane's happiness is Tom Bayne.

——The Allegheny school ma'ams turned out yesterday to see the procsah.

——The schools along the line of march were suspended yesterday afternoon.

——You will all have time to take breath to-morrow; so don't stop to do it to-day.

——Both parties celebrated the night before election. How about the night after?

——The Tildenites say: "A wet election day for a Democratic victory." Wet days seem to be good for Republican parades, and why not for victories also?

——A lamp exploded yesterday evening in the hands of Officer Mitchell, on Ark alley, Allegheny. By prompt action the blaze was squelched before doing any damage.

——It is surprising to see the number of people who laugh heartily at the vagaries of the buffoons who accompany all parades of importance. But there is no accounting for taste.

——The Allegheny Water Committee met last night, and directed W. G. Mowl to furnish 10,000 bushels of coal to the Water Works. The Superintendent was instructed to erect a shed at once, large enough to hold 6,000 bushels. It was decided to put down a three foot main on North avenue.

——Something new in the way of a public entertainment—in this part of the country—is to be given at Mozart Hall, Sewickley, on Thursday evening by the young folks of the Leetsdale Presbyterian church. It is called a "Mother Goose Soiree," and is a very amusing and interesting entertainment.

——Rev. A. P. Graves and Prof. H. C. Leland will on next Sunday commence in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, (Dr. Pearson's), a series of revival meetings. Rev. Graves, during the last ten years, has made a reputation as a very successful revivalist. Prof. Leland will principally aid in the singing. On Friday nights he will meet all who desire instruction, or to help in the services.

——Pool selling on the election last night did not proceed very briskly. At Lafayette Hall there was much more disposition to bluster than to put up money. In what few pools there were sold Hayes had the call at about the same figures as on Saturday night. At a saloon on Smithfield street a number of small pools were sold. They ranged from $5 to $3 to $12 to $10 on Hayes, and a few pools were sold in the Congressional contest with Errett the favorite at about the same rates.

Try the Pancake Flour

And you will find that it comes up to all you can ask or expect. Full directions on the sack.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The "State" of Allegheny Aroused.

Ten Miles of Marching Clubs, Horsemen and Vehicles.

TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS IN LINE.

Unbounded Enthusiasm in the Drenching Rain.

The Manufacturers and Business Men Show Their Preference.

The Largest Political Demonstration Ever Made in the County.

THE PROCESSION, AND WHO PARTICIPATED IN IT.

To-day closes one of the most hotly contested Presidential campaigns ever conducted in this county, or perhaps in this State, and it is gratifying to state, that notwithstanding the intense interest, and strong partizan feeling manifested on both sides, there has been but little, if any, of that malicious spirit manifested, which so frequently results in acts of violence. A few, and it is but fair to state, a very few, disgraceful scenes have been enacted during the contest, and they may be traced to individuals rather than to the parties, collectively. While the final battle is to be fought to-day, the last grand movement of the Republican hosts of this county was made yesterday, and to say that it was the largest and most imposing demonstration ever made in the county would give but a faint idea of its immensity, even to those who witnessed the grand "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" parade of 1840, or the still greater turn out in 1844.

THE WEATHER—MUD AND RAIN.

If the weather had been arranged and provided for by the most bitter enemy of the Republican cause, it could not have been more disagreable. About eight o'clock a drizzling rain began to fall, and the drizzle continued to increase until about 10 o'clock, when it began to pour down, and it never ceased raining during the remaindor of the time the column was on the streets. And such streets—"High roads and muddy water" described them more accurately than anything else. The mud ranged in depth from one to four inches on the streets, and in many places the sidewalks were in a like condition, but the boys marched through it without a murmer. It is perhaps fortunate that the day was so unpropitious, for had it been a fair day there would have been such an outpouring of the masses from the adjoining districts that there would not have been room for them in town.

THE DECORATIONS.

A number of buildings in general, but many of decorated in decorations had entirely disappeared before the procession started. Flags moved, as tissue paper entered largely into the material used, and of course it had to succumb to the long-continued attack of old Jupiter Pluvius.

ON THE STREETS.

Notwithstanding the bountiful dispensation of moist favors with which kind Providence was regailing this locality, the thousands and tens of thousands of men, women and children, of all ages, from all nations and of all colors, who were assembled on the sidewalks along the entire route of the procession, determined to see it out on that line if it took all day.

THE PROCESSION.

At an early hour in the morning delegations began to arrive in the city and take position in the western section of the city, so that by half past ten o'clock the hour appointed for the column to move, that portion of the city north of Liberty and west of Sixth street was literally jammed with marching clubs, horsemen and vehicles of every description. Soon after 10, Hays arrived on the ground the chaotic mass began to assume forms, and in a very brief space the column was formed in the order designated, with over twenty thousand persons in line and that line at least ten miles in length.

THE HEAD OF COLUMN.

The line was formed with the right resting on Smithfield street and extending down Water street, and at 10:40 the column moved in the following order:

Duquesne Grays Regimental Band. Fourth Ward Marching Club, with white pants and capes, 150 strong.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. Jos. Browne, J. Scott Ward, J. McD. Cresman, William Wood, Harry Darlington, James A. Chambers, Henry W. Oliver, Thomas H. Phelps, John S. Hays, Park Painter, Sharp McDonald, Henry Burgher, J. D. Risher, C. L. Magee, Frank Jones, Maj.-Gen. M. Laughlin, Benjamin Darlington, Major Hartley Howard.

AIDS DE CAMP.

Gen. Charles Pittsburgh, Col. Joseph H. Gray, Col. Samuel Mills, Col. E. C. Negley, Col. Samuel McClay, Col. R. M. Snodgrass, Col. Richard Fife, Major Ed McMasters, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, Col. John Leech, Col. Wm. D. Wilkins, Maj. Harry C. Evans, Maj. J. Dick Jackson, Maj. J. B. Steen, Maj. James Hemphill, M. James Gleason, Maj. D. M. Howe, Maj. Harry Vierheller, Maj. Wm. C. Wall, Maj. Jos. F. Dennison, Capt. J. P. Robitzer, Capt. John M. Oregon, Capt. Wm McClurg, S.S. Capt. Samuel McKeone, Capt. Wm. A. Riddle, Capt. C. B. Shea, Capt. John G. Holmes, Capt. Jas. M. Walker, Capt. Geo. A. Cook, Capt. E. Schwartz, Wm. Dilworth, Granville Woodson, Marshal Bank, W. J. Lewis, E. E. W. Painter, R. F. Hayes, John Graf, Diamond Jackson, Al Wood, Geo. W. Massey, Geo. Von Bonnhorst, A. Filson Daizell, James H. Lindsay, A. J. Carter, Willis W. Powers, W. A. Campbell, Col. R. C. Gray, James H. Brown, John G. Phillips, Chas. S. Neil, John L. Lewis, David H. Sawyer, Benjamin Lloyd, James H. Loh, Henry Chess, D. M. Smith,

Drum Corps.

Grand Central Marching Club, 125 strong, carrying banners with the following inscriptions: "Equal Rights to All!" "Our Choice, Hayes, Wheeler, Errett and Gazzam."

First Division.

This division was composed of independent and marching clubs from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third wards and McKeesport clubs; also, all wagons and bodies of horsemen belonging to the above named districts. It moved in the following order:

Marshal Braun and mounted staff of one hundred and ninety-five men.

Stahley's brass and martial band. First ward marching club, numbering 65 men.

Second ward marching club.

Pioneer club of the Second ward, 75 strong. W. J. Matthews Glee Club in two-horse wagon.

Martial Band of ten performers.

Third Ward Club, 94 in number.

Larry Owens on horseback with waving plumes.

Martial Band.

Sixth ward marching club, uniformed in blue caps, red shirts and white collars and trimmings, their torches being decorated with

R. M. Snodgrass Glee Club, in two horse wagon.

Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club, numbering 95 men.

Old Original Pittsburgh Drum Corps.

Ninth and Tenth wards Marching Clubs, carrying small flags and torches, the former having 150 and the latter 98.

The Junior Club from the Ninth ward.

After two men on horseback and a one-horse vehicle had passed a company of Indians and negroes followed, and afforded amusement for the thousands of spectators.

St. Bridget's Cornet Band.

Eleventh ward Hayes and Wheeler club.

T. M. Hunter marching club.

Eleventh ward club.

Veteran club of the Eleventh ward.

Eleventh ward colored club, 160 strong.

Marshal Bank.

Carriage containing Mayor McCarthy.

Carter Bros., represented by a two horse wagon.

Two horse wagon, representing N. J. Braden.

Wagon representing Curry & Metzgar's establishment.

Wagon representing A. Lewis.

Winnett & Carlile's wagons.

Cart representing Wm. Moore, brick-maker, with banner, guaranteeing three hundred majority in the Eleventh ward for Hayes and Wheeler and the whole ticket.

Then followed three carriages, one two-horse wagon, one one-horse wagon, and one carriage. Wagon with motto, "No Free Trade in Ours," "No Endorsement of Rebel Claims."

Two wagons, each drawn by two horses. Cold Spring Ice Company, represented by four two-horse wagons.

Wagons representing Davis, Chambers & Co.

Hubbard, Bakewell & Co.'s wagons.

Twelfth ward marching club, 150 strong. J. B. Herron & Co., a wagon with a new stove displayed.

The Eagle File Works in three wagons.

Fourteenth ward Russell Errett Glee Club in a wagon.

Goat team with a three year older dressed as a rag baby.

Fourteenth ward junior club.

Company A, Fourteenth ward marching club, Captain Lew. Brown, 250 strong.

Junior club from Company A.

The Soho mills of Moorhead & Co. came next in line, and the delegation was under command of Capt. W. J. Moorhead. They turned out a number of wagons.

One of the most notable features was a pair of timber wheels bearing a piece of rotten timber labelled the Democratic platform. Under this timber was the inscription, "Rotten as the Emblem," a hugh hand pointing downwards. One wagon had a motto, "We don't want reform like the Democratic platform."

Evans, Dalzell & Co. made a splendid display, and their wagons were filled with employes.

A buggy fancifully decorted.

One wagon drawn by six horses.

Three wagons, each drawn by two horses.

Fourteenth ward Plug Uglies, on foot and in vehicles.

Three wagons containing representatives of the Crescent Tube Works.

One horse wagon filled with boys.

Marshall Brothers, represented by three one-horse wagons.

Washington Drum Corps.

John Wilson & Sons, four horse wagon.

Scott Dibert, printer, was represented by a wagon, on which a small printing press was in operation.

Four horse wagon containing a junior glee club. Conclalties on horseback.

Ninth ward Marching Club, 100 strong. Fifth ward Marching Club, 50 strong.

Four carriages containing ladies and gentlemen.

Eighth ward Marching Clubs, followed by a junior club.

Harry M'Coy Glee Club in a wagon.

Thirteenth ward Invincibles.

A large number of horsemen came next in line.

The Sixth ward delegation was headed by five wagons and a long line of carriages. Wagon drawn by eight horses from the Twenty-second ward.

Drum corps, heading the Eleventh-ward delegation.

Russell Errette marching corps 50 strong. Number of civilians wearing Errett badges.

Then came the wagoners, draymen, teamsters, on horseback. They made an exceeding fine appearance. A number of carriges brought up the rear.

The next in line was the delegation from the Union Iron Mills of Carnegie & Bros., which was headed by the mammoth timber wheels of Frank Ardary, known as the "Monitor," and drawn by 12 horses. On the wagon were 60 men from the mills. Then followed a wagon drawn by 8 horses, and six two horse wagons, the whole carrying 200 men. Among the mottos on the wagons were the following:

"Free Trade and Pittsburgh Loses the Name of Smoky City."

"Vote for Hayes, Wheeler and Protection, and Keep the Mills Running."

Wilson, Walker & Co., were represented by six two horse wagons filled with solid voters. On one of the wagons was the motto: "Protection to-day, bread to-morrow."

Hostetter & Co. had 12 huge wagons for Hostetter, of which was a nail machine in operation. One wagon displayed the following motto: "We cannot vote for the Brady's Bend Mill Smasher," and the expression was enforced by a mill in a state of existence in wagons.

Among other mottoes was the following: "We Cooper Sammy for his Salt River trip."

Shoenberger & Co. had 15 two-horse wagons.

Brown & Co., of the Wayne Iron and Steel Works, next came in line with six two-horse wagons.

Then followed a low wheel jehay, with a clown seated upon an elevated seat.

Biggerstaff came next in line with seven wagons. One wagon contained the following inscription: "Out of 51 votes, 42 will vote the straight Republican ticket. How's that?" The delegation also had a representation of a chair with carpet tacks on the seat. Under the chair were the words: "The income tacks. Why Sammy won't take the chair."

Dickson, Stewart & Co., coal dealers, were represented by a number of teams.

A. & S. Wilson, represented by one four-horse wagon.

Geo. Moffit's brick works, represented by one wagon.

A cart drawn by 11 mules, from Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s mine, was placarded with the motto: "Tilden is an income - poop."

Second Division.

After a line of carriages, wagons and buggies had passed, the D. Spence glee club came next in line, after which Anderson, Wood & Co. made a splendid display.

The Dexter Steel Company, of Verona, came next in line, following which were wagons of Dreyfus & Vogleson, Mills & Cement Company, Pielke Works of Heinz & Co., Second avenue, which brought up the rear of the long drawn out first division.

Second Division.

This division was commanded by Major General Negley and formed on Liberty street, the right resting on Water. The division was more affected by the inclement weather than any other in which city clubs formed a part. The boroughs and country districts generally, which were to have been a large feature, failed to respond, and with the exception of Duquesne, but there were no rural clubs represented and but one wagon from outside the city limits. The decorations of the "Second" would have far surpassed those of previous political procession but for the unlucky status of the weather. As it was, numerous elegant wreaths and other perishable "pretties" early fell victims to the moisture and Liberty street was strewed with them before the hour of marching. The division marched in the following order:

Major General Negley and Staff.

Veteran Boys in Blue, of Allegheny, 80 strong, with martial music. Banner inscribed: "We vote for country's defenders; not for Tammany mercenaries."

Carriages containing maimed veterans and others.

First Regiment of Lawrenceville, 200 strong. Composed of three companies from Seventeenth ward, one from Fifteenth ward, one from Sixteenth and one from Eighteenth, in uniform, and preceded by a Star Drum Corps of 12 members.

Motto: "A shot gun policy won't win." Company in uniform and with umbrellas. Squad of eight horsemen.

Lang, McKallip & Co.'s six mule wagon with ladies.

Wagon with fantastically dressed fun making Band.

The Joe Mitchell Seventeenth ward Glee Club in wagon.

Four horse vehicle full of comically dressed men.

The Forty-third street Lumber Yard wagon with voters on board.

Crescent Steel Works' display of four four-horse wagons, decorated with Protection mottoes.

Uncle Sam in costume driving a covered Jersey wagon.

Eagle Marble Works' employes in a wagon.

Phoenix Roll Works, one wagon.

Iron City Tool Works.

F. R. Stewart's coal works employes.

Spencer, McKay & Co., one wagon.

Solar Iron Works, six wagons, four horses each with banner inscribed: "No free trade for us; high tariff is what we want."

Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, two wagons of two horses each.

Six of Alex. Black's teams; one festooned with chains by the Union Chain and Cable Works. Motto: "We are all linked together for Hayes and Wheeler."

Keg wagon, filled with ladies from Eighteenth ward. Banner inscribed: "From all Democratic reform, Lord save us."

Black Diamond Steel works; five wagons, of two horses.

W. J. Hammond's four wagons of four horses each.

Mottoes:

Our principles—free men, free speech, free ballots and free schools.

Banner:

On one side the Brady's Bend Iron Works in dilapidated condition ascribed to Tilden's wrecking proclivities.

Reverse:

Same works in full blast, ascribed to protection to home industry.

Swissvale shops. Frame of box car drawn by eight horses.

Third Grand Division.

This grand division, commanded by Philip Hoer, Esq., turned out strong on the South Side, and formed on Carson street, right resting on the south of the Monongahela bridge.

Chief Grand Marshal Hoerr, being a one-legged soldier, occupied a carriage, drawn by four horses. The Chief of Staff, Captain John Zeh, with a troop of mounted aids, followed.

Then came the marching clubs of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth ward, each one of which was preceded by a brass band or drum corps.

Stowe township delegation, commanded by James Crawford, in one of which was the transparency inscribed as follows: "The verdict of '72 we will sustain in '76." Davis & Chambers' white lead works. One four-horse wagon containing employes.

West Liberty marching club, Captain Patterson.

Mt. Lebanon marching club, carrying flags and banners.

Upper St. Clair and Snowden township. Clubs and delegations, mounted and in wagons, &c.

Transparency:

"With song, speech and principles the Republicans are invincible."

Thirty-fifth Ward Pioneer Club,

Followed by the Junior Club and preceded by a band.

Capt. Wm. Harris, Commander.

The Mount Washington Central Club, 50 members.

The Thirtieth ward Republican club, numbering 125 members, carrying a banner with the inscription, "We vote the straight ticket."

The Thirty-sixth ward Marching Club, 135 men.

This club was preceded by a fantastic whose hideous appearance attracted great attention along the line of route. Upon his hat a huge placard was suspended with the words:

"Sammy pay your Income tax, *and Reform*."

Robinson, Rea & Co., a large "timber-wheel wagon," drawn by six horses. Suspended to the wagon was a huge iron mill roll, with the words painted upon it, "We will rough down Tilden and flatten out Hendricks."

A. & D. H. Cambers' window and bottle glass manufacturers. This firm made a fine display. The employes turned out in 15 wagons, drawn by two, four and six horses.

Ripley & Co., glass manufacturers, four wagons containing employes.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth ward delegations, with a flag and inscription, "The Coal Valley is Solid for Hayes and Wheeler."

The Beck's Run Marching Club, preceded by the brass band of Beck's Run, came next, followed by a Junior Club.

Baldwin township delegation, headed by a band.

Byers, M'Cullough & Co. turned out five wagons, one of which was drawn by six horses, each wagon being properly placarded with the firm's name and sentiment.

A. Garrison's Pittsburgh foundry, employees in wagons, one timber wheel wagon, carrying a huge roll, upon which was inscribed, "We will roll up a grand majority for Hayes and Wheeler in Pennsylvania."

H. King & Son, glass manufacturers. Five wagons drawn by two horses each, and filled with male and female operatives.

Adams & Co., glass manufacturers, ten wagons filled with operatives.

A glass melting furnace was rigged up in one of these wagons, in which the process of glass making was shown. Ten Centennial dishes, the design of which is patented by this firm, were given away in great numbers to the crowd on the side walks. Over this furnace was the motto, "That with a protective tariff we will prosper." Following was another furnace cold and deserted, representing the state of affairs under a Democratic administration, and a free tariff. In the other wagons were presses, etc.

Doyle & Co., glass manufacturers, ten wagons.

Bryce, Walker & Co., glass manufacturers, five wagons, filled with employes.

Bakewell, Pears & Co., glass manufacturers. Wagons, containing employes, working presses, with furnaces and glory holes."

Campbell, Jones & Co., glass manufacturers, with all the wagons, vehicles of any kind used in the establishment. Fifteen wagons, with a regularly organized glee club in one of them, constituted this firm's display.

Crystal Glass Manufacturing C[illegible] Five wagons, co[illegible] ratives of [illegible]

Jake [illegible] from the Thirty-sixth ward.

Chess, Smythe & Co.'s, tack manufacturers, in two wagons making tacks, which were distributed to the people on the line of the procession.

Anchor Nut and Tack Works, two wagons containing employes.

Agnew & Co., window glass manufacturers, [illegible]

Felker & Wilson, merchants, one wagon. Henry Erbe, grocer, one wagon.

Campbell & Ott, pottery, one wagon.

Jones & Laughlin, American Iron Works. Twenty-four wagons, drawn by four, six and eight horses. These wagons were filled with employees, and mounted with nail machines, rolls, &c., and each one was placarded with a sentiment and caricatures on the principles of the Democratic platform.

Dilworth, Porter & Co., Iron manufacturers

Six wagons filled with working men, carrying a banner with the motto, "A vote for Tilden is a vote to pay $2,000,000,000 Rebel claims."

Here followed the Welsh Republican marching club, headed by the Union Cornet Band.

Then came Lewis Oliver & Phillips, upper iron mills, in 14 wagons, under command of John Phillips in person.

Each wagon had the name of the firm painted muslin and tacked to the side of the vehicle. One of the mottoes read, "Change a Leopard change his Spots" Can the Democratic Party Change to Reform"

Negley's coal works, five wagons filled with miners.

J. Painter & Sons, iron manufacturers. Twenty-four wagons, on which was a steam boiler with steam up, and a pair of miniature engines in motion.

Chartiers township sent a wagon by eight horses in which were seated 37 young ladies, under a canopy, representing each State and the Goddess of Liberty.

Wagons containing delegations from Union township and Mansfield borough.

Three Mansfield marching clubs and a junior club, each headed by a drum corps.

F. Weightman & Co., glass manufacturers. Three wagons filled with operatives. A banner with the inscription, "We Want no Orders from Europe."

Graff, Bennett & Co.—Clinton Iron Mills—seven wagons filled with employes. Six one-horse carts. "Honesty, ability, youthful excellence, sagacity," "We'll pack Tilden in a box and send him off to Cork."

The balance of the division was made up of private carriages, buggies, wagons, and in fact vehicles of all kinds, and was one hour and forty minutes in passing a given point.

Fourth Grand Division.

This division consisted of all clubs, delegations, &c., from the North Side, formed on Federal street, Allegheny, between 9 and 10 o'clock, all delegations east of that street resting on that side, and from west of Federal on the west of that thoroughfare until the head moved when each fell into line. A few minutes after 10 A. M. the division began moving over the Suspension bridge in charge of Chief Marshal John Negley. The troops were at this early hour, and despite the dismal chilly rain, was immense, and lined the route of the procession, the water dripping from countless thousands of umbrellas.

The order of the procession was as follows:

Column headed by the A. P. Callow Band and Fourth ward Pioneers, 158 strong, in uniform.

Fourth ward Marching Club, 50 men. Banner with live eagle.

Fantastic Corps.

Chief Marshal Negraw and Staff, with Mounted Aids, 50 men.

Thomas Bayne Marching Club, 60 men, and Reserve Silver Cornet Band.

Carriages, members of club.

Allegheny Veteran club, Capt. W. H. Caldwell. 100 men in carriages.

Banner:

"We are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war."

(Portraits of Hayes and Wheeler.)

Another banner represented Tilden groaning under a load labeled "Solid South," while on the reverse was a full reproduction of Nast's picture "Hold the Fort."

Wagon with the process of carpet weaving shown.

Millvale Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club, 90 men, Capt. Samuel Johnston.

Millvale Iron Workers.

Some of these wagons bore suggestive cartoons and sentences. A picture of a "soup house" showed that the times were hard in 1857 and 1858.

Banner:

"Not a Dollar for Rebel Claims."

On another banner:

"National debt, $2,300,000,000; we will pay this. Rebel claims, $6,300,000,000; we will never pay this."

Another banner stated that "West Deer township is good for 100 majority for Hayes and Wheeler."

Another cartoon, in a Millvale wagon, caricatured the giving of orders instead of cash in payment for work.

Seventh ward, Allegheny, Second District, 175 men.

Preceded by German Cornet Band.

Third district, 90 men, Captain Lawrence.

Centennial Band, Fred. Hurst, leader.

Hayes and Wheeler Engineer Corps, 50 axmen.

Fourth ward, Allegheny, junior club, Red Stars, 20 boys.

Grotesque masqueraders, one having a complete suit of playing cards.

Banner representing the southern intimidation of negro voters.

Fourth ward Minute Men, 40 men, Captain Archibald.

Sewickley—Capt, Johnston, marching club, 175 strong; colored club, 50 men, bearing brooms.

Banner: "We will pay Interest on our Sewickley Water Bonds." On the reverse, "No Complimentary Votes this Election."

On another banner, "Sewickley Good for 200 Majority for Hayes & Wheeler."

Bellevue Borough—T. M. Bayne club, 100 men, Capt. Lee S. Smith. Bayne base ball club, Captain Longmore.

Sharpsburgh, including Etna, Hoboken &c. Delegation in charge of Capt. G. B. Robinson. Sharpsburgh marching club, 70 men, under Capt. P. Kiel, 21 wagons in all and fully 500 men.

Excelsior drum corps.

A tin-shop on wheels.

Chalfant & Darragh, coal.

Banner:

"No Southern Claims for us, No Rings, No Sham Reform, No Tax Defrauder for our Next President."

Another Banner:

"Sammy, pay your income tax."

Another:

"Sharpsburg Hay(es) Fever Association."

Vesuvius Iron Works, display of sheet iron ware and nail works.

Dunham & Austen, carpenter shop in operation.

Banner showing a defunct rooster and the words "Died, Nov. 7th, 1876; funeral notice in Wednesday's papers."

E. A. Patterson & Co., mill grease.

Fifth ward marching club, 110 men, Captain McDonough.

Fifth ward juniors, 40 boys.

"Pearson's Flying Artillery."

This delegation was about the most successful piece of burlesque in the procession. General Pearson, it seems, yesterday refused to permit any of the battery guns to take part in the parade. The "Flying Artillery" consisted of a couple of wooden cannon mounted on forlorn old carriages, and drawn by the most melancholy mules ever witnessed. A banner bore these words, "This is not State property." The whole affair was perfectly ridiculous.

Seventh ward Ku Klux, 20 men in extraordinary "rig."

M. B. Suydam, Allegheny oil mill, five wagons. Big live ram in wagon.

John M. Mueller's brewery, bay and plumber wagons.

Coopers' display, a bower of artistically arranged oak shavings, by C. S. Strout, four wagons.

"Sitting Bull" and "Crazy Horse," two fierce looking Sioux.

Beilstein's turn-out and a big bullock in one wagon.

J. B. Stand's Soap Works, two wagons.

Geo. Harley's Soap Works, one wagon.

Gymnastic Club, Allegheny city.

Wagon of horribly dressed figures

Wm. Beilstein's grocery wagon.

Fielding's Martial Band.

Third ward Junior Marching Club No. 1, 80 boys. Captain Lysle.

Third ward Junior Club No. 2, 50 boys, Captain Joseph Aiken.

Third ward Colored Club, 100 men (and voters), Captain Taylor.

Euwer Bro.'s big lumber wagon.

Lindsay, McCutcheon & Co., Star Iron Works, 4 wagons and banner, "We will 'Hoop Them Up.'" Another read, "Protection" and "Free Trade."

A cartoon showing S. J. T. between two fires, and the words, "Reform is necessary in voting the Reform Ticket."

Duquesne Spring Works, with banner—"Sammy is a success (for himself). Can't *spring* free trade on us. So says the Ruins of Brady's Bend."

J. B. Jones, rag store, girls sorting rags in four wagons.

Eight ward. Peter Mowl, coal wagons, one containing girls.

National Malleable Iron Works, Kreb's Ice wagons, Rudolf F. Techuit, two wagons, Gilmore's Flour Mills, four large wagons; Robinson's Coal Works, six wagons.

ALONG THE LINE.

Disturbances on the Route of the Procession—Accidents.

There were more disturbances along the line of the procession yesterday than have occurred before during this campaign. All sorts of rumors of men being killed were flying around, but in fact no one was seriously injured. Neagle[illegible] the disturbances.

As the procession was passing along Fifth avenue, at the foot of Chatham street, a number of the processionists were hurrahing for Hayes, when a pistol shot was fired from a Democratic headquarters at that point. The bullet fortunately hit no one, but the men who were fired at responded by smashing the windows of the establishment.

At the corner of Penn avenue and Fourteenth street a man named Graham knocked down a marcher. Graham was arrested by Officer Born, but his friends rallied and rescued him.

Two disturbances, caused by persons on the sidewalk yelling for Tilden, occurred as the procession was passing along Fifth avenue, below Smithfield street. Only a few blows were exchanged, and the incensed marchers quickly rejoined the ranks.

On Wylie avenue, near Chatham street, a boy on the sidewalk hurrahed for Tilden as a junior club was passing. One of the boy members of the club immediately attacked the Tildenite, and commenced giving him a thrashing. A gentleman standing near interfered, and was attacked by several men with torches. He drew a revolver and fired, without hitting anyone, and fled down Chatham street and took refuge in a house. He was pursued, driven out and into an adjoining house, Judge Collier's residence. A stone thrown at him broke the front window and struck a Miss Dougherty in the face.

On Ohio street, Allegheny, near East Park, a number of boys yelled for Tilden and were assaulted, without resultant damages. Near the Mayor's office on the same street, another lot of individuals on the sidewalk made the same thing and got several blows from the marchers.

The First ward, Allegheny, club was attacked on its way to join the procession, but their assailants were attacked by the club and compelled to flee after receiving sore heads.

As the procession was coming down Wylie street a boy, who resides at No. 67 that street, fell under a wagon and was considerably hurt.

A flue of the boiler of an engine that was bringing a train from McKeesport with a delegation for the procession collapsed, scalding the fireman considerably.

While the procession was passing the corner of Race street at North avenue, Allegheny, George Keenan, a staunch Democrat who seems to have been more enthusiastic than discreet, hurrahed lustily for Tilden. This failed to make much of an impression upon the men in line, it is alleged that he indulged in language very unbecoming for one so young. Finally he applied certain epithets to the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh club, whereupon certain members of that body bounced the old man, dealing him several blows with their swords. His son Thomas and Mitchell interfered in his behalf, and they were assailed likewise. His daughter came to take him away, and in the confusion received a blow upon the face which was intended for another. She was not hurt, however, without any serious injury to any one.

Thomas Hall was knocked down by a horse, wagon or something of the kind near the corner of North avenue and Centre street, Allegheny, while the procession was passing, receiving severe injuries. Besides being bruised, one of his legs was broken in two places. He was taken into Mike Finch's place, where he resides, and received proper attention. No one seems to know definitely how this affair occurred.

In the forenoon, while the Fourth ward, Allegheny, Pioneer club was waiting on Water street, near the Point, a couple of the members went into O'Neill's tavern to get a plate of soup. While they were in there a couple of young men belonging to the Bayne Continentals, also got soup. There were a number of roughs in the tavern, who made some insulting remarks to the Continentals, which they answered (They call the Continentals) were then summarily knocked down. The door was locked immediately by one of the roughs, and one of them then approached Brown, one of the Pioneers who first came in, and who was still sitting at the table, and struck him on the head from behind with an iron poker, inflicting an ugly wound. The two marchers gave the alarm and the men outside rushed to the rescue. Finding the doors locked, they broke them open, knocked out the windows and tumbled in with astonishing rapidity. The inside of the tavern was completely demolished, and three of the roughs who had attempted to thrash the four marchers, were so badly used up that they had to be carried home.

On Ohio street, Allegheny, near the car stables, a man on the sidewalk kept hurrahing for Tilden, but not meeting with any attention went up to some members of the Seventeenth ward Republican club and used threatening and insulting language. A number of members of the club then rushed for the man, knocked him down, and were proceeding to pound him, when officer John Long came to his assistance, rescued the man and arrested a member of the club. The members then rushed for the officer and hit him a heavy blow over the head, causing a severe wound. He relinquished the prisoner and went into Snyder's saloon to stop the flow of blood, and the club, thinking he had one of their number, again pursued and follow him. He drew his revolver, but did not fire, and the men rejoined the ranks.

Another Strike.

Strikes are of frequent recurrence, and many are attended with little profit to the "strikers," and the "striker" in this case does not expect so much to be profited as to benefit others. Strange, is it not? And yet R. Taggart, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, the most extensive and cheapest boot and shoe dealer in the city, has struck a new plan of selling goods, which puts money in the pockets of his customers. He sells at wholesale entirely. Does not charge retail prices. He sells a single pair like any other boot and shoe dealer, but at a wholesale price. No retailing in prices. Money saved is money made.

The Man is a Dreamer

Who sits idly down and hopes for a fortune to fall into his hands. Much better work for it, and better still, take the God of chance by the horns and bully him into good nature. Purchase a ticket